

SHERIFF McOSKER
AND BURRELL CASE

Affidavit and Letter From Former
Chief of Police J. F. Ledbetter,
of Muskogee, Oklahoma.

ALLEGED CONTENTS OF LETTER

Ledbetter Says McOsker Wrote that
Burrell Was Not Wanted Here.
—McOsker Makes Denial.

I, J. F. Ledbetter, do solemnly swear that during the month of March or April, 1909, that I received information that Hugh A. Burrell was wanted at Brownstown, Ind., for wrecking the bank there, and not knowing any one there, I wrote a letter to the sheriff of Jackson county, Ind., making inquiry about the matter, and to find out if there was a reward for Burrell. In a few days I received a letter from Jerry McOsker, stating that Burrell was not wanted there; that he had made satisfactory settlement of all the bank matters, but that if I could see Burrell or get in communication with him, for me to tell him to write to him that he had a matter to take up with him which would be of great benefit to him.

[Signed:] J. F. LEDBETTER.
County of Muskogee, State of Oklahoma:

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of November, 1910.
[Signed:] WM. FIELDS.
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

My commission expires March 1, 1912.
Muskogee, Okla., Nov. 3, 1910.
To the Daily and Weekly Republican,
Seymour, Ind.:

Gentlemen—As per your request, I enclose you an affidavit containing in words, as I remember them now, the contents of a letter received from Jerry McOsker, sheriff of Jackson county, Ind., in reply to a letter I wrote some time in March or April, 1909, and directed to the sheriff at Brownstown, Jackson county, Ind., making inquiry as to whether or not Hugh A. Burrell was wanted in that county, and whether or not there was a reward for him, relative to a bank failure there. I will state further for your information that some time in the last days of June, or not later than the 2nd day of July, 1909, that Sheriff McOsker came to Muskogee and stayed two or three days, but never let himself be known to me, and I was at that time chief of police of the city of Muskogee, and that his presence here was kept a profound secret from me; and that I never would have known of his visit to Muskogee had it not been that N. W. Wallace, sheriff at Charlotte, N. C., made himself known to me and told me of his appointment here with McOsker, and of Burrell getting wind and skipping the country. Then I went to work to find out what had happened, and I found from a very reliable source that Burrell had been kept hidden a few miles in the country, and that on the night of July second, 1909, that a man whom Hugh A. Burrell called Jerry, and who said he was a sheriff, together with P. J. McNeerney and his brother, took an automobile and drove five miles into the country, at or near the hour of midnight and there met Burrell, who

shook hands with him, and at this point is where the old man called him Jerry.

If your sheriff had desired the arrest of Hugh A. Burrell, there was no time between the 10th of April and the last of June, 1909, but what he could have been jailed right here in Muskogee.

Hoping that the people of your county will be benefitted by this letter and affidavit, I am,

Respectfully yours,
J. F. LEDBETTER.

P. S.—Mr. N. W. Wallace, of Charlotte, N. C., can make affidavit as to the contents of the McOsker letter. You can say to your people that I am a Democrat, and have been an officer for thirty years, and if they desire a reference as to my character they can write or wire the Governor of the state, the Judges of the Supreme Court at Guthrie, Okla., or any other officer or business man in this part of the state.

J. F. LEDBETTER.
The foregoing is an affidavit and letter received at this office at 6 o'clock Saturday evening from former Chief of Police J. F. Ledbetter, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, giving the contents of the letter he said he received from Jerry McOsker, sheriff of Jackson county, in which the latter stated that Hugh A. Burrell was not wanted in Jackson county in connection with the Brownstown bank case.

For some time it has been rumored that such a letter had been written to Ledbetter by Sheriff McOsker, and several weeks ago this paper, desiring to know the truth, wrote to Mr. Ledbetter asking for the facts concerning the purported letter. His reply were the affidavit and letter which were mailed at Muskogee on November 4.

It will be remembered that in the summer of 1909 information was received by a number of persons in this county that Burrell, the former president of the Brownstown bank, was in Muskogee, and in July Sheriff McOsker went to that city ostensibly for the purpose of arresting Burrell upon warrants which were in his possession. A few days after his departure he returned and stated that he could not locate Burrell, although he had been seen the day before McOsker arrived in Muskogee.

Sheriff McOsker claimed that he sought the assistance of the sheriff's office, but the deputies who were in charge of the office, the sheriff being in Colorado, were indifferent to his request and only after having offered them \$100 to make the arrest that they would take any action. It is claimed that they then searched the residence of Burrell's son-in-law, P. J. McNeerney, with whom, it was thought, he was staying, but the fugitive ex-banker could not be located and it was supposed he was hiding. After returning home McOsker claimed, it is stated, that he wrote the sheriff of Muskogee several times to look for Burrell, but that the official failed to reply.

From that time few new developments regarding the arrest of Burrell were made public until he was arrested in Oklahoma City, Thursday, October 13, 1910, by W. H. Watton, who had been employed by the Bolles family. The local officials, however, did not assist in any manner in this arrest. In fact, an effort was made to keep it a secret from them until after Burrell was in custody of the officers.

Sheriff McOsker has made no statement to the Republican relative to the Ledbetter affidavit, but a circular has been distributed about town today containing an affidavit by McOsker in which he makes a general denial of

the statements by Ledbetter and claims that he made an honest effort to arrest Burrell.

SOFT DRINK PLACES

Will All be Closed tomorrow For the Election.

The soft drink parlors will all, according to agreement, be closed tomorrow. Marshall Abell visited the proprietors this morning and requested that they close and it was agreed to. None of these places are supposed to sell intoxicants, but the city officials state that it is the intention to preserve order tomorrow and if any intoxicants are sold the fact that the soft drink places are closed, will prove it comes from the outside and they will do their best to discover any violators of the law.

Attention K. of P.

Knights are requested to meet at Castle Hall Tuesday, Nov. 8 at 2 p. m. to attend the funeral of Brother Michael Finnegan.

J. H. BARTLETT, C. C.
H. C. JONES, K. of R. & C.

Car Upsets.

A car on the I. C. & S. in making a turn in Edinburg last night was upset, the slick rails being responsible. Several passengers were bruised and the motorman was thrown through a window.

Light Bearers.

There will be a meeting of the Light Bearers this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. C. E. Asbury, on Third street. All members are requested to be present.

Frances Teckemeyer, Sec'y.

Change Nov. 14.

The change of schedule on the I. C. & S. will go into effect November 14 instead of November 8, as previously announced.

Mrs. Wm. Buhner and daughters, Misses Lydia and Rose, Mrs. Louis Kasting and daughter, Dorothy, and John G. Loertz and family spent Sunday in Grammer visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Buhner, it being the twenty-ninth anniversary of Will Buhner's birthday.

Mrs. D. W. Hayes and daughter, Mrs. Carol Bush and children, returned home this afternoon from Tulsa, Oklahoma after a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Hayes' daughter, Mrs. William Miller and family.

Vote for Chas. Brand for Recorder.

A. A. Davison and Charles Kessler spent the day fishing on Sand Creek.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at Seymour, Indiana and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to dead letter office.

Ladies
Mrs. Lizzie Adams.
Miss Marie Christie.
Mrs. E. C. Day.
Mrs. Ethel Deen.
Emma Deglar.
Mrs. Joe Faust.
Miss Edith Mlek Iamual.

Men

Rev. Wesley Banks.
Mr. J. H. Hamer.
A. R. Helton.
Mr. Erman Pettit.
Mr. Park Prentiss.
C. P. Ross.
Mr. Grover Severs.

October 7, 1910.
EDWARD A. REMY, P. M.

INDICATIONS ARE
FOR HEAVY VOTE

Republican Leaders Believe That
They Will be Victorious at the
Polls Tomorrow.

FARMERS ARE FOR BEVERIDGE

Republican State Ticket is One of
Strongest That Has Ever Been
Placed in the Field.

Indianapolis, November 7.—The voting and the shouting are to come. The organizers have done their work so far as the preparations go. The army of Republican workers are ready to cast their ballot, and are anxious to go on record. There is every reason to believe that a large vote will be cast election day. There are many good reasons why the Republican progressive cause will win and win largely in Indiana.

The demand is for the voters to go to the polls and register their beliefs and convictions as they have a right to do. The demand is for a full expression from all the people of their honest desires.

The Republican state ticket is one of the best ever presented to the people of the Republican party in Indiana, and it is confidently predicted that this good ticket will be elected by more than 25,000 plurality. Not only is the Republican state ticket a strong one, but the Democratic state ticket, handicapped by Taggart bossism has been a slow-traveller, and heavy-footed in this race. The head of the Democratic ticket in the state, Lew Ellingham, has been opposed by labor men generally, on his record, Tom Brolley, candidate for state statistician, also has been attacked on his labor record in the legislature of 1909. W. H. O'Brien, long Tom Taggart's state chairman, now advanced by Taggart to a place on the state ticket for auditor of state, is so impregnated with Taggartism that the anti-Taggart Democrats are out with the knife to make open war against Billy O'Brien.

Charley Greathouse, Taggart's appointee to a place on the Democratic state ticket as a candidate for superintendent of public instruction, to replace Dr. R. J. Ale, a disgusted anti-Taggart man is bitterly opposed by educators because of the fact that he is not an educator, and because of his alliance with Taggart and the interests Taggart stands for.

W. H. Vollmer, one of the most bitterly radical supporters of the special interests, asks to be made treasurer of state. He has been found to be lamentably weak among the country Democrats.

Republicans will not be surprised if they carry nine or ten of the 13 congressional districts this year. The drift in the last weeks of the campaign has been towards the Republicans, with harmony and united activity much in evidence.

The historic fight made by Senator A. J. Beveridge has had the center of attention. Not only in Indiana, but in the nation, Senator Beveridge and his fight have commanded notice.

He has rallied the young men of all parties and they are with him today and working for his election. They will be seen Tuesday and their work

will count. He has rallied the veterans of all wars who desire to see the Republic for which they made sacrifice rise to the needs of the hour and survive the dangers of the present crisis. The soldiers are among the most ardent Beveridge men, urging his re-election because he is right and because his Americanism rings true.

The farmers are with Senator Beveridge because he has gone to them with a direct appeal for the salvation of the protection principle to which they are committed. His common sense and logic has been potent with farmers and with their wives.

Labor men have been especially urgent in supporting Senator Beveridge because he has served them well and faithfully through all his not afford to publish eiordl lu upuu public career.

The business people who believe in substantial and honest prosperity, in stability and straightforward methods in business and government have been with Beveridge all the way approving his tariff commission idea some years ago, and supporting his great fight against greedy combinations.

Analyzing the situation it is no wonder Chairman Edwin Lee predicts 24 on joint ballot for Beveridge and a 50,000 plurality.

COUNTRY CLUB ELECTS
OFFICERS FOR COMING YEAR

John R. Gebhart Chosen President.
—Year Just Closing Has Been
Very Successful.

The members of the Seymour Country Club have elected the following officers for the coming year.

President—John R. Gebhart.
Vice-President—C. D. Billings.
Secretary—W. F. Peter, jr.
Treasurer—Edwin Heuser.

Directors: T. S. Blish, Dr. J. M. Shields, Dr. H. R. Luckey and E. B. Thompson, who will serve with the president vice-president and secretary.

The past year has been the most successful since the Club was organized and the prospects for the coming year are very encouraging. During the year just closed the membership has been enlarged and the annual reports show the Club to be in an excellent condition.

The golf links have been improved from time to time until they are regarded as one of the best in the state. Much interest has been shown in the various tournaments which were arranged and some attention is already being given to the contests for next year.

Several improvements have been suggested for the Club House, and these may be completed in the early spring. The officers are contemplating the construction of a large fire place, which many of the members have desired for some time and several other improvements may be made about the Club House.

Two Excellent Sermons.

Rev. J. T. Simons, of Vevay, preached two excellent sermons at the Presbyterian church yesterday. He was greeted by large congregations.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Special prices on furniture of all kinds at F. H. Heideman's. n15d

Buy where you don't need to pay any profit, Richart's Shoe Sale. tf

Vote for Chas. Brand for Recorder. n8d-w

NICKELLO
Entire
Change of
Program
Tonight

Majestic Theatre
TONIGHT
Baldwin Spears
Stock Company
ALL WEEK
PRICES: 10, 20 and 30c

We Give You
Express Service
At Freight Rates
To and From
LOUISVILLE

I. & L. Traction Co.

RUSTIC
DOUBLE HEADER
"THE CAPRICE OF A DAME"
(Comedy Drama)
"RANCHMAN'S SIMPLE SON"
(Western)
SONG:
"Chanticleer Rag"

DIED.

FINNEGAN.—Michael Finnegan, aged thirty-nine years, died of tuberculosis, Sunday about noon at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Finnegan, on east Third street. For the past ten years he had been employed in St. Louis as a plate glass worker.

The deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Finnegan and was born in Scott county October 25, 1873. When a small child he came to Seymour and resided here until he took his position in St. Louis. About four months ago he was taken ill and in August came to Seymour. He became weaker rapidly and it was realized that he was in critical condition some weeks ago.

The deceased is survived by his mother, two sisters, Mrs. Margaret Baker, of Seymour, and Mrs. Delia McFarridge of St. Louis and three brothers, Albert of Seymour, Charles and John of St. Louis.

The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence conducted by Dr. C. E. Asbury, pastor of the First M. E. church. The services will be in charge of the K. of P. lodge of which the deceased was a member. Burial at Riverview.

PETITION FOR ROAD

Is Exciting Much Interest. Meeting
of Commissioners.

The county commissioners met in regular session today and transacted considerable business. They will meet Wednesday to consider the petition for a gravel road at Medora which was filed some time ago. The road consists largely of streets in Medora and the different strips in the aggregate amount to about three miles. There was a strong petition for it and there are also a large number of remonstrators. Each side is represented by attorneys and much interest is being taken in the matter.

Sunday School Reports.

Attendance	Collection
Methodist 202	5 62
Baptist 166	\$ 6 46
Presbyterian 72	1 63
Christian 111	2 35
St. Paul 60	1 40
German M. E. 104	2 77
Nazarene 48	3 98
Woodstock 58	1 65
Second Baptist 17	2 30
Total 838	\$28 16

Fotographs of the children, pictures for their friends, pictures for your family and your wife's, pictures for you and the children both to look on in future years and bring back the childhood days again.

THE BARLOW STUDIO.

408 Indianapolis Ave. Phone 330.
n11d

LOST—Scotch Collie Shepherd dog. Answers to name of "King." Gone since Friday noon. I will pay a reward to anyone giving me information concerning the same. Jas. E. Hamer. n8d-10w

Many Many Bargains yet to be had at the Closing Out Shoe Stock at Richart's. tf

Vote for J. N. White for County Commissioner. n8d

Vote for Chas. Brand for Recorder. n8d-w

Ruth Cole, public stenographer. tf

Berdon's Barber Shop. S. Chestnut.

Fresh Oysters. Sweaney's stand.

Special on
Soaps

For 10 Days Only

OLD BROWN WIND-
SOR, BOX 20c.

GLYCERINE, BOX 20c.

Come in and see.

Phone Your Wants.
Phone 633.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.
The Rexall Store
Registered Pharmacists

IF YOUR WIFE HAS
LEFT

Don't worry about your meals. At this grocery you can get things all or nearly cooked that will enable you to fare like a lord. A few suggestions: Canned Soups, Baked Beans, Salmon of all grades, Chili Con Con Canned Lobster, Fresh Oysters, Eggs and good Breakfast Bacon. What better would you want?

Hoadley's Dept. Store
PHONE 20—WE DELIVER

DREAMLAND
TWO FILMS

"Old Heads and Young Hearts"
(Imp Comedy)
"An Engineer's Sweetheart"
(Bison Drama)
Latest Illustrated Song
"Pretty Soft For Me"
By Miss Lois Reynolds.

Bargains

Pickle Pork, per pound . . . 10c
Red Rose Flour 59c
New Sorghum, gallon . . . 60c
Lenox Soap, 3 bars for . . . 10c
Pure Lard, per pound . . . 16c

Oysters, Honey, Grapes,
Grape Fruit, Celery, Etc.

MAYES' CASH GROCERY
Phone 658. All Goods Delivered.

Can You
Afford

to be without insurance
on your Horses, Mules
and Cattle. We protect
your stock against death
from FIRE, LIGHT-
NING, SICKNESS, AC-
CIDENT and THEFT.
Be on the safe side by
securing a policy from

—THE—
FRED EVERBACK
AGENCY COMPANY
Office over Milhous Drug Store

Universal Peace

What Such Condition Would Really Mean

By BARONESS VON SUTTNER



IN SPITE of all that has been said and written the public at large is still entertaining false notions as to what the movement for universal peace means. The times when no wars are waged are called times of peace. By putting the words "war" and "peace" in juxtaposition people form erroneous impressions that the movement toward universal freedom has for its object to prolong the periods of peace, those periods when cannons are silent.

And the means whereby the peace advocates seek to accomplish their aims, how does the public picture them?

They are simple; the kind hearted friends of freedom go about preaching to the cruel, quarrelsome, war loving people that it is much better to come to some peaceful understanding than to fight. The advocates of peace, the greater part of the public imagine, go about painting war in as horrible a light as possible, hoping by such sentimental descriptions of the horrors of war to prevail upon our war lords to leave the sword in the sheath.

The whole object of the peace advocates, in short, consists in turning the people and the governments to kindness and mutual love. They strive to show how much pleasanter, more comfortable, happier and healthier it is to live in peace than it is to quarrel and fight.

War—whether it is being waged or whether it is latent—has from time immemorial been and is at the present day the ruling motive and course of human society. Peace is an interruption and an accident. What the advocates of peace want is precisely to turn the thing around. They want to make peace the ruling course and motive of human society, and war, in so far as it ever could arise, to be only an illegal interruption. In our present society, which rests entirely upon a war basis, peace—which is the object all diplomats strive to accomplish, which is the program solemnly promised by all governments, and the ardent desire of all mothers—is maintained only through expensive war preparations and through the constructing of fortifications.

We peace advocates, however, are not concerned so much with the temporary maintenance of peace—although we prefer such a state to that of open war—but with the enthroning of peace we aim not to retard war but to do away with it entirely by wiping out war as an institution of human society.

The advocates of peace, however, have sufficient historical sense and social philosophical insight to know that an institution which has been at the root of human society for so many thousands of years cannot be made to disappear with one stroke, but, like all other changes in nature and in society, will be brought about gradually and in response to the newly created necessities and standards.

The movement for universal peace has in the last few years developed into a science. Sciences never create, plead or force phenomena—they merely observe them and recognize them. The movement toward universal peace accomplishes more and more as the world becomes organized, as its separate units begin to unite more closely. This is a process in harmony with all the laws of nature.

Flirting Is Beginning of Family Life

By FRED BUCH

Dr. Stanley Hall, president of Clark university of Northampton, Mass., in his remarks about flirting, according to the Chicago Daily News, may have spoken a few words too many, but in his principles he is perfectly right and sane.

What would this world be without flirting? You might well say that it is the beginning of family life. "Flirting is hereditary," Dr. Hall says; "it must remain impervious through all time to man's edict."

If we watch closely motherly love as it is just given to the child from the time of its birth through all the long years of the child's development until, as a girl, she desires to marry, you cannot help seeing that flirtation is hereditary.

Why should we not like to admire nice children? And why not the sweet girl of sixteen? And still better the full developed form of a loving mother? Is she not the mother of man? What is the world without her? Would there be love?

Flirtation, when kept pure, within the natural borders of the rudiments of civilization, is merely the beginning of love.

In this case you might call it the "exercise of life" and there is nothing wrong about it unless one begins to look for it.

Forbid Man to Marry Old Women

By MRS. SARAH BEAN

There should be a law forbidding men to marry women much older than themselves. That "love is a matter of the soul, not of age," may be true, but when a young man thinks of marrying a woman ten or more years older than himself he is not in love. After marriage he will awake from the "matter of the soul," but he cannot change the age and a woman ages when a man seems to stand still.

It is the duty of every clean-cut young man to marry and raise a family. "A man is but half a man until he has a family."

Should he marry a woman older than himself, nine times out of ten there are no children.

After a few years he will take to watching young and happy married couples out with their children—and where is the fun without them?—and he will look at his wife and note the difference. Then comes dissatisfaction.

The only real happy marriage of this kind I ever knew of was where the woman had so many millions that her age did not count.

Get busy, boys, hunt up nice girls younger than yourselves and get married. Never mind the salary.

If a girl loves you she will help you to rise in the world.

ADVERTISING A CENTURY AGO

Was Terse and Very Much to the Point—Examples of Early Day Work.

The advertising business has made such rapid strides in just the last few years that a glimpse of the ads printed in the newspapers of a century ago forms an interesting commentary of those times. On November 16, 1801, the New York Evening Post came into existence with a four-page issue, five columns wide. More than half the space was devoted to advertisements, which shows not only that the early publishers knew which side their bread was buttered on, but also that advertising was considered a good business principle by our merchant forefathers. It is the quality rather than the quantity which has changed with the years, as a few samples will go to show:

"FOR SALE, Gin in pipes; large and small green Bottle Cases, complete; Glass-Ware, consisting of tumblers, decanters, &c.; Hair Brushes, long and short; black and blue Dutch Cloth; Flour, By Frederick De Peyer."

"FOR LONDON, The Staunch regular trading ship Jullana, R. Roth, master, will be despatched in 10 or 12 days, having half her cargo on board. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board at Old-slip, or to Coit & Woolsey, 98 Murray's Wharf. We have received per ship Mercury from Liverpool a consignment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold at moderate advance, consisting of two bales Coatings, four do. Rose Blankets, 10 cases Hats, 4 do. Hosiery, and 2 trunks Calicoes, Chintzes, Muslins, Velvevets, Corduroys, &c., &c."

The shipping ads, in fact, which occupied nearly half of the first page, all ended like the above with a list of imports for sale, a complete enumeration following, with never a hint of the price. That would scarcely go down in these days of fierce competition. The temperance worker may take heart in the advance of his cause in that practically every notice contained a substantial invoice of gin, Madeira rum or other bibulous beverage. One firm on Water street closed their long enumeration of liquors by stating that they also sold nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon, showing that modern man has ample precedent for breath concealers.

Of interest to the betting fraternity was a quarter column announcement of the Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford Navigation Lottery.

There was to be 10,788 cash prizes aggregating \$250,000, ranging from a thousand dollars down to ten, with certain other cash bonuses on certain days. Thirty-seven thousand five hundred tickets were to be sold at \$6 each, which would bring in the same amount as expended. Further, the managers explained that the prizes would be subject to a reduction of 15 per cent., the lottery being for the sole purpose of "raising thirty thousand dollars to improve the navigation of Hudson's river, between the city of Albany and the villages of Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford—agreeable to the several acts of the Legislature of the State. The Tickets for the above Lottery are for sale at Gain & Tenny's Bookstore, No. 148 Pearl Street.—Prize Tickets in the New York State Road Lottery taken in payment." On another page a company (in our enlightened days it would be a Morgan syndicate) announced their purchase of all the tickets in the lottery, which would be sold at six dollars until the 30th, after which the price would positively be advanced to six-fifty. High finance is not such a new idea, after all.

Ambiguity in Advertising.

Two men interested in the art of advertising fell into a bit of a dispute as to the advisability of now and then leaving things to the buyer's imagination. One favored outspoken completeness of statement, the other relied somewhat upon suggestion. A third man whose opinion was solicited, refused to be arbiter, but expressed himself as against all ambiguities of language; and, to illustrate his position, told a story of a young man who one day brought a bouquet of flowers to the lady of his heart, and said, "May I offer you my handful of flowers?" to which the lady promptly answered, "I move to amend by omitting all after the word 'hand.'" The amendment was blushing and happily accepted, and the motion was adopted unanimously.—Philadelphia Record.

Newspaper Cheaper and Better.

The postal card and circular form of advertising is the most wasteful method employed by merchants and others. Duplications and even triplications are of common occurrence and when received are usually dropped in the waste basket unread. The claim of superiority for newspaper advertising is based on sound business experience. It is cheaper and more effective than any other.

Advertising is the silent drummer that tells the public what the business man wants it to know about the goods he has for sale—an injection of advertising into the veins of trade grows the business heart.

Will Stick to Papers.

The Ohio State fair will use only newspaper advertising this year. An experiment was tried out on this line last year and was found to have good results, so it was decided to follow it up.

When a store advertises it shows that it values your trade enough to ask for it; you're considered to the extent of making it easy for you to know what is offered in needed goods; the store shows its willingness to go on record in its statements about its stock and service; the advertising of an article as being of a certain quality, and at a stated price, is in a sense, a contract between the seller and the prospective buyer; the prices of advertised goods must be so low that competition can't meet them; advertising increases sales, enabling the store to accept smaller profits. These are some of the reasons why you should buy from stores that advertise. There are other reasons, and although not stated, you profit by them.

EARLY FORM OF ADVERTISING

Crude Pictures Placed on Walls of City Similar to Our Billboards in Day of Pompeii.

Writing on "The Origin of the Commonest Things," Joseph Robie says of "advertising":

The ancient city of Pompeii was perhaps the most enterprising of all the commercial towns of antiquity, and the secret of its enterprise lay in the fact that its merchants believed even in that early age that it paid to advertise. The particular form of advertising which they used—and which in reality was the earliest known advertising in the world—was similar to our present-day billboard advertising.

Relics of this primitive commercial art have come down to us in the shape of various designs done in red and black on the walls of the city. The pictures were most crude, but they were such as would tell the story in a convincing way.

For example, a school for boys would have an advertisement depicting a boy being whipped. One of the restorations of the old city shows a section of the wall on which appeared the picture of a goat as an advertisement for some dairy or other, while a wine shop is represented by amphorae and two slaves.

Hair tonics and various beauty creams and ointments were advertised in abundance, and it is easy to imagine the lady of that ancient city scanning the walls in search of a suitable preparation for removing wrinkles and preserving the complexion; for the lady of those far-off days was just as anxious to look young and pretty as is her fair descendant of contemporary times.

Public announcements were also advertised in this way. A general meeting of citizens or notice of forthcoming gladiatorial games were effectively brought before the people.

The principal significance of this early advertising, however, is found in the exploitation of private business. The wise merchant soon realized that the wine shop whose sign appeared on the walls sold the most wine and that the school whose name was flashed in big red and black letters every day in the market place secured a bigger enrollment than the institutions that hid their light under a bushel.

Just remember this: It is not the thing itself that lives; it is what is said about it. Your competitors, the disgruntled ones, are busy. The time to correct a lie is when it is uttered. So the moral is: You must advertise, no matter how successful you are.

Trapping the Eye in Advertising.

"In the average American city ten per cent. of the people who see the newspapers cannot read, 55 per cent. have some education, 20 per cent. are intelligent and 15 per cent. are exclusive." Is the theory advanced by F. E. Scofield of the college of advertising in the University of California. "An advertisement intelligible to the illiterate class is comprehensive to all the rest, but when advertisements are written for the higher classes they do not reach the lower. At a glance, or in one twenty-fifth of a second, the average eye can see four objects. Five objects can be seen in one-fifth of a second and under ordinary conditions this is considered a glance."

The Only Paying Kind.

The retail shoe merchants of Ohio, in annual session, declared that newspaper advertising is the only kind that pays and condemned the bill board and doggers. One by one the various lines are learning that money spent in the newspapers means more sales and more clerks. It can always be noticed that the merchant who does not advertise is the one who stands in his front door wishing that the many who pass would some of them come in. Advertising is a standing invitation which needs no R. S. V. P.

OLD CAPITAL DAYS

CHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN METHODS AT WASHINGTON.

Old-Time Office-Seekers and Professional Lobbyists Scarce—Civil Service Law Does Away With Many Abuses.

"Office-seekers" no longer "clutter" Washington with each succeeding change of administration, a capital correspondent asserts, for it's not the same old Washington that it was in the days before the Civil war. The office-seeker as a type is as extinct in Washington as the dodo is said to be everywhere. Not only is Washington not "cluttered" with office-seekers at any time any more, but the rising generation of young people simply do not know what the old-time type of office-seeker in Washington was like. They used to swarm here, of course, by the thousands, and go broke while waiting for the office that never came, and camp out on the park benches and all that sort of thing, but that is all ancient history. The joke about the chap who comes to Washington at a change of administration to get billeted to the court of St. James, and who, after a long period of hope deferred and unproductive waiting, finally accepts a job juggling waste-paper baskets in one of the departments, is just about as live a joke, in so far as it refers to this town, as the sewing-button-on-the-shirt joke is in these days when all men wear collar buttons and don't know what a shirt button looks like.

"There are people coming here all the time from all sections of the country to take jobs in the government employ, but they're not office-seekers of the old-time type that existed before the civil service law. They're office-landers. They've got their billets. They've passed their examinations, got their rating papers and, most of them, their appointments, before ever setting foot in Washington. Once in a while, when a man or woman has passed a particularly high examination, he or she comes on to Washington before actually receiving an appointment, having reason to feel pretty secure that the appointment will be forthcoming in due time. And most of these people, too, look around for something to do outside while waiting for their government appointments to materialize. They don't haunt the corridors of the departments, nor clamor at the doors of officials, or sit around hotel lobbies telling their wrongs, because they know just where they stand, have no wrongs and are altogether just as far apart from the old-time typical office-seeker as I am from a Papuan.

Change of Administration.

"Even when the administrations change there are no clamorous crowds here looking for the higher appointive and unclassified positions—professional place hunters, that is. Men engaged in business or in the professions come here, it is true, at the request of their senators or representatives as often as not when administrations change, to be introduced to the new presidents and to have their claims considered for certain positions; but after a visit or so at the White House these men, unlike the old-time brood of office-seekers, quickly go back to their homes, instead of hanging around the town giving utterance to their wails over the delay in giving them the high-paid work. A Washingtonian doesn't have to be very old to recall the seedy hundreds and even thousands of professional politicians who used to haunt the cheaper Washington hotels and boarding houses, looking for government billets, at all times, whether the administration was in process of changing or not. They'd get away in arrears in their board bills and after long months and often years of waiting their few remaining friends would take them in hand and chip in to send them back to their homes. They hung on around Washington as long as they could, because they hated to go back to their home towns to acknowledge that their big claims hadn't been recognized, but that was what most of them were forced to in the long run.

People With Claims.

"And in other striking respects the Washington of today is far different even from the Washington of a dozen or twenty years ago. For example, there is no longer any brood of plausible and eloquent people with claims before Congress in Washington, as there were for a good 30 years or more after the war. Some of them were noted characters, usually of a pathetic sort, but many of them, including the women of the lot, were grafters and cheerful workers of the most pronounced description. Some of them had actual claims, with, however, little or no prospect of getting them through and as little reason why they should be put through, but most of them had claims before Congress that were as purely imaginary as they possibly could be.

"Some of these female claimants used to hypnotize confiding old boarding house mistresses by narrating tales of the enormous wealth that was bound to come to them eventually from their claims before Congress, and to promise the boarding-house women that they would not only pay them all of the money they owed them, but contribute generously toward the education of their daughters

when they grew up, and start their sons in business, and all that sort of thing. Not only that, but they'd solemnly go through the motions of assigning interests in their claims to the people who had trusted them, and thereby gain another long clutch, with tick. There were, of course, plenty of these claimants whose claims were just and had at least a show of going through, but these were in the minority. But the brood of claimants who used to haunt the capitol, and nod and doze in the galleries and button-hole generations of incoming representatives as they strolled through the capitol corridors, have gone from Washington long, long ago.

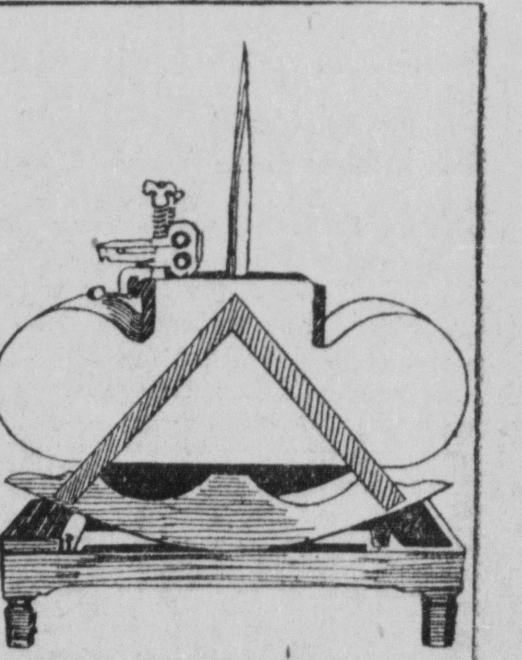
Lobbyists Are Scarce.

"There are no longer hordes of lobbyists at the capitol. It has been so many years since I had a good, square look at a genuine, sure-enough Washington lobbyist that I don't believe I'd know one if he was pointed out to me. The so-called lobbyist of Washington is almost a thing of the past, and none of the old-time lobbying methods now prevail. Those ancient stories about representatives in Congress finding bundles of \$1,000 bills in their overcoat pockets upon leaving dinners given by famous lobbyists are still occasionally revived, but everybody who knows which way Pennsylvania avenue runs knows that if ever those yarns had a shadow of truth in them they haven't now. There are influential men coming to Washington all the time, of course, when congress is in session, to represent special interests, as the phrase runs, but there are few, if any, actually resident lobbyists in Washington who devote themselves to lobbying as a steady graft. They wouldn't be endured around the capitol for a minute nowadays, whereas in the old days they used to mingle on free and familiar terms with the national lawmakers, although it was as perfectly well known that they were professional lobbyists as anything could be known. And the black-haired, bold-eyed, sinuously-formed lobby-esses, the potential adventuresses of the capitol, who used to be so much written about by the very new Washington correspondents and who always appeared in the pages of novels about Washington life—where are they? Well, I never saw any of them, at any time, and I was here long years before the grand army marched in review on Pennsylvania avenue after the close of the gigantic conflict."

MACHINE FOR WASHING MONEY

Device Which Scrubs, Disinfects and Irons Bills Soiled by Use in Circulation.

Owing to the popular agitation in regard to the filthy condition of much of the paper money in circulation, the treasury department in Washington is now making the experiment of laundering all the grimy bills that are returned by the banks for redemption, says the Bookkeeper. For some time past the department has been redeeming and destroying about \$2,000,000 in bills daily, most of them being one and two dollar denominations, and the idea of washing them and returning them to circulation was one of the economies suggested by Charles D. Norton—now secretary to the president—formerly assistant secretary of the treasury. The machine now in use is the invention of Frank B. Churchill. Its method of operation is to take the bills, spread them on a screen and pass them rapidly through a solution of soap and water, which takes off the grime. Another disk then carries them through a strong solution, which acts as a germ destroyer, after which a third bath removes all traces of the other two washes and prepares the bill for the "plater," which is similar in character to the roller used in pressing new money. It is claimed for this machine that,



Machine to Wash Money.

after the thoroughly cleansed bills have been run through the "plater," they are in almost every respect as good as new, the renovating process not only restoring the original colors of the ink, but also the crispness of new money.

Seeking Persons Lost.

Although millions of names are collected by the census bureau at every census, it is impossible for the officials to satisfy the requests of many persons, who are under the impression that the bureau is admirably fitted to locate lost persons.

Letters are daily pouring in from all parts of the country asking for news of individuals who have deserted their wives and families and who are being searched for by relatives. While the census office is for statistical purposes, the names are not arranged alphabetically, and the labor would be too great in searching for individual names.

MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Jefferson, Iowa.—"When my baby was just two months old I was completely run down and my internal organs were in terrible shape. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and mother wrote and told you just how I was. I began to gain at once and now I am real well."

Mrs. W. H. BURGER, 700 Cherry St., Jefferson, Iowa.

Another Woman Cured.
Glenwood, Iowa.—"About three years ago I had falling and other female troubles, and I was nothing but skin and bones. I was so sick I could not do my own work. Within six months I was made sound and well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I will always tell my friends that your remedies cured me, and you can publish my letter."—Mrs. C. W. DUNN, Glenwood, Iowa.

If you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female ills, just try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, inflammation, irregularities, backache, etc.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

HOME AGAIN

After Casting His Ballot the Colonel Is Going to Take a Long Rest.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The strenuous trip through Maryland, Ohio and Indiana has left Colonel Roosevelt pretty weary of campaigning and his voice husky. As soon as he hit New York Sunday morning he visited a doctor and had his throat examined. He is not alarmed about it, but he wants to take every precaution possible.

Mr. Roosevelt thinks that Stimson will be elected governor. He has not made any predictions, because he is too experienced a politician to put out positive auguries on a situation as muddled as the present one is. He expressed himself in the west as being optimistic over the outlook for a Republican victory. Mr. Roosevelt expects to cast his ballot in the morning and return to Sagamore Hill and remain there for a long time. He thinks he deserves a rest.

The threat of Judge Simeon Baldwin to sue the colonel for libel unless he retracts his charge that the Democratic nominee for governor of Connecticut has been retrogressive in the matter of workmen's compensation, did not create wild excitement here. Mr. Roosevelt has refused to discuss that in any way. It is thought, however, that he would not be much disturbed if the judge did bring the matter into the courts. The colonel does not think he will.

Another Strike Fatality.

New York, Nov. 7.—The second death resulting from the express strike occurred Sunday when Peter Roach, aged twenty-one, a striking Adams Express helper, who was shot by John Perry, a guard, during an attack on an Adams Express wagon, died in a hospital. Perry is under arrest.

BLOOD DISEASES CONTAGIOUS TROUBLES

Contagious Blood Poison more thoroughly permeates the system than any other disease. Its infectious virus contaminates every corpuscle and tissue of the circulation, and for this reason its symptoms are of a varied nature. When it enters the blood it is but a short time until the mouth and throat begin to ulcerate, the skin becomes spotted, rashes and eruptions appear on the body, sores and ulcers break out, the hair falls, and frequently nails on hands and feet thicken and come off. Mineral medicines which simply shut the poison up in the system should be avoided, for when such treatment is left off the old disease will break out again, often worse than before. S. S. S. cures Contagious Blood Poison permanently, and it does so because it thoroughly purifies the blood. S. S. S. goes into the circulation, and drives out the last trace of the destructive germs, adds richness and vigor to the circulation and the diseased portions of the body back to health. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, being made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, without a particle of mineral, and its vegetable ingredients always hasten the cure by toning up the stomach and digestive members. Home Treatment book and any medical advice free to all who write.



allows it to nourish the diseased portions of the body back to health. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, being made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, without a particle of mineral, and its vegetable ingredients always hasten the cure by toning up the stomach and digestive members. Home Treatment book and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

TAFT'S FUTURE HINGES ON OHIO

At Least That Is the Way His Friends Figure It.

NEW YORK ANOTHER QUESTION

Administration Circles Feel That Personal Issue Is So Strongly Drawn in President's Own State That the Turn of the Ballot There Will Be Looked Upon as an Indorsement or Repudiation of the Administration.

Washington, Nov. 7.—President Taft and friends of the administration are looking forward with keen anxiety to the results of tomorrow's elections. They believe the president's political future will depend largely upon the outcome. Mr. Taft's advisers acknowledge that if the Republicans are badly beaten in his own state and the house goes Democratic besides, it will be a blow that will seriously handicap efforts to make the president the party leader again in 1912.

They do not believe, however, that a Republican defeat in New York state will in any way reflect on the administration. Issues there are too clearly drawn on Roosevelt and the things he stands for. In Ohio, though the president himself has deliberately set forward the issue that the election is to be either an indorsement or a repudiation of the Taft administration, and if Governor Harmon carries the day, the Democrats and the president's enemies in his own party will make the most of the event. The president, although still clinging to hope, is practically reconciled, it is believed, to the fact that the house is going Democratic. If it does the Democrats will find him ready to drive ahead with his program. In the house merit alone will insure the adoption of at least a part of it.

Governors will be chosen in twenty-eight states, and in thirty states legislatures will be elected that will be called on to fill vacancies in the United States senate caused by expiring terms. All forecasts that have been made of the congressional elections except that by the Republican committee, gives the next house to the Democrats by majorities from five to forty-five. President Taft's advisers look to see the administration hold its own so far as congressional districts are concerned, in the Pacific coast and inter-mountain states and in the west generally with a few exceptions. They fear the greatest falling off of Republican strength in states east of the Alleghany mountains.

The indications are that the Socialist party will be represented in congress for the first time as a result of tomorrow's balloting. Two members of that party are running for congress in Milwaukee. The Prohibition party has tickets in twenty-five states; the Socialists in thirty-four; the Socialist Labor in eight. The Independent League has a full ticket in New York; the Keystone and Industrial parties each has a ticket in Pennsylvania; the People's Independent is in the field in Nebraska, and the American party, an anti-Mormon organization, has candidates up for election in Utah.

Prohibition is a live issue in Florida, Missouri and Oregon, while the wet and dry question also has kicked up a big rumpus in Nebraska. In Texas the incoming legislature will submit to the voters for approval or rejection a constitutional amendment providing for prohibition. Oklahoma will vote on a constitutional amendment substituting local option for the present state-wide prohibition. Three states, South Dakota, Washington and Oklahoma, will vote directly on granting suffrage to women, while in Oregon a proposed amendment to the constitution grants to all taxpayers, regardless of sex, the right of suffrage. Another new-fangled proposition up in Oregon provides for verdicts by three-fourths of a jury in civil cases. The conservation question will be passed on by the voters of Wisconsin in a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the state to make annual appropriations for acquiring, preserving and developing water power and forests in Minnesota; also a proposed amendment authorizes the legislature to employ lands of private persons to be used for purposes of re-forestation.

Leaders of the insurgent Republicans estimate that their number will be increased from thirty to approximately seventy in the house. The general line of insurgency drawn now seems to be on whether the candidate has publicly declared for or against Cannon as speaker. Fully 100 of the nominees for congress are insurgents and have made it known that they will stand out against Uncle Joe for re-election as speaker if they are sent to Washington and the house goes Republican. Whichever way the house goes, though, there will be a lively time over the speakership. Some of the Democrats already are sharpening their knives for Champ Clark's reelection boom, and if it gets a chance to show its head there will be a lot of slashing. The Democratic leaders already are figuring on the possibility of a line-up in the next house of Democratic insurgents against regulars, in which event the merry war that enlivened things on the Republican side last winter is likely to have a counterpart among the Democrats.

THIS IS CERTAIN

The Proof That Seymour Readers Cannot Deny.

What could furnish stronger evidence of the efficiency of any remedy than the test of time? Thousands of people testify that Doan's Kidney Pills cure permanently.

Home endorsement should prove undoubtedly the merit of this remedy. Years ago your friends and neighbors testified to the relief they had derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. They now confirm their testimonials. They say time has completed the test.

Mrs. S. A. Gibson, 306 E. Second street, Seymour, Ind., says: "I suffered for a long time from severe pains in the small of my back and I also had depressing headaches. I was nervous and when I arose in the morning, my whole body was lame. When Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me, I began their use and a prompt and thorough cure was the result." (Statement given in 1906.)

A LASTING EFFECT.
On April 14, 1910, Mrs. Gibson was interviewed and she said: "I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills just as highly today as I ever did. The cure effected by this remedy in my case has been permanent."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster—Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

FEWER INMATES OF INDIANA'S PRISONS

Report For Fiscal Year Is Quite Encouraging.

Indianapolis, Nov. 7.—All state, penal and correctional institutions in Indiana, except the girls' school, showed a decrease in population at the close of the fiscal year 1910. The state prison had fifty-three fewer prisoners in 1910 than in 1909; the reformatory, 125 less; the woman's prison, two less, and the boys' school, twenty-four less. The reports of the various institutions have just been compiled by Amos W. Butler, secretary of the board of state charities.

The five state penal and correctional institutions closed the fiscal year, Sept. 30, with a population of 3,273. The state prison at Michigan City had 1,097 prisoners; the reformatory at Jeffersonville, 1,068; the woman's prison at Indianapolis, 116; the girls' school at Clermont, 326; the boys' school at Plainfield, 666. The total was 200 less than on the same day a year ago.

The number of new commitments to the two prisons and the reformatory for the fiscal year was 773, as against 926 for the preceding twelve months; to the schools for girls and boys, 375 this year, as against 434 last; in other words, 153 fewer men and women, and fifty-nine fewer boys and girls in 1910 than in 1909.

HERE IS A REMEDY THAT WILL CURE ECZEMA.

"We Prove It"

Why waste time and money experimenting with greasy salves and lotions, trying to drive the eczema germ from underneath the skin when the A. J. Pellens Drug Store guarantees ZEMO, a clean liquid preparation for external use to rid the skin of the germ life that causes the trouble? One application will relieve the itching and often times one bottle is sufficient to cure a minor case of eczema.

In over 2,000 towns and cities in America, the leading druggist has the agency for ZEMO and he will tell you the marvelous cures made by this clean, simple treatment. ZEMO is recognized as the cleanest and most popular treatment for eczema, pimples, dandruff and all other forms of skin or scalp affections whether on infant or grown person. Will you try a bottle on our recommendation? A. J. Pellens Drug Store.

Club Men in Fatal Accident.

Newburg, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Alexander Ebhel, a chauffeur, was killed and three wealthy and well-known club men were injured Sunday when an automobile, owned and driven by John Ellis Roosevelt, cousin of the former president, overturned on the Pine Bush road.

An Ideal Husband

is patient, even with a niggard wife, for he knows she needs help. She may be so nervous and run down in health that trifles annoy her. If she is melancholy, excitable, troubled with loss of appetite, headache, sleeplessness, constipation or fainting and dizzy spells, she needs Electric Bitters—the most wonderful remedy for ailing women. Thousands of sufferers from female troubles, nervous troubles, backache and weak kidneys have used them and become healthy and happy. Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

OKLAHOMA IS ALL AROUSED

"Grandfather Clause" Promises to Give Trouble.

ARMED CONFLICT IS IN SIGHT

Both State and Federal Authorities, Who Have Clashed on the Construction of New Law Relating to Negro Suffrage, Have Prepared for Battle and It Is Among the Possibilities That Blood Will Flow Tomorrow.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 7.—Preparations are making for a conflict between federal and state authorities at tomorrow's election over the enforcement of the new "grandfather clause" amendment to the state constitution. Arrest under federal laws against conspiracy will follow attempts to prevent negroes who can read and write from voting. Federal Attorney John Embury's ruling that a negro's ballot must be accepted if he makes affidavit that he can read and write, has been forwarded to federal commissioners with instructions to enforce the federal laws. Federal authorities have jurisdiction because congressmen will be elected.

The state supreme court has decided the grandfather clause constitutional, and Seth Gordon, the state election board's secretary, has wired all election officials that the returns will be thrown out if they accept affidavits of negroes who attempt to vote as proposed by the federal authorities.

In Oklahoma City 3,000 rounds of ammunition have been received at the armory of the national guard company and all its members have been notified to assemble today for drill, as the company be called out on election day. Governor Haskell has said that other militia companies will be held in readiness.

Fearing conflict with federal authorities, many election officers have resigned. Acting on instructions from Republican state and county chairmen, all negro preachers in Muskogee, Wagoner and Creek counties at church services yesterday urged every negro who is able to read and write, who was not a slave or descendant of slaves, to try to vote tomorrow. This is to be done to lay the grounds for a contest. Republicans of Creek county have asked Federal Marshal Grant Victory to send deputies to the polls. The marshal refused because there is no law giving him authority to take such action.

Rangers to Be on Guard.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 7.—Threatened trouble between political factions at Brownsville on election day caused Governor Campbell to order Adjutant General Newton to proceed to that place with rangers.

THE PANAMA TRIP

President Taft Will Lose No Time in Starting After He Votes.

Washington, Nov. 7.—President Taft left Washington this afternoon at 3 o'clock for Cincinnati, his home city, where tomorrow he will cast his vote. The president will remain in that city only a few hours. He will reach Washington early Wednesday and will hurry to the White House for a few hours of business. Later Wednesday afternoon he and those who are going with him to Panama will steam out of Washington for Charleston, S. C., where they will be taken aboard the battleship Tennessee, which will sail at 1 o'clock Thursday. The president expects to spend four days inspecting the work on the canal and visiting the Panama republic, so that he likely will be back in the capital about the 24th of this month, ten days before congress meets. Mr. Taft will write a portion of his forthcoming annual message while enroute to Panama and back. Secretary Norton and White House stenographers will be with him, so that such work can easily be undertaken.

Crippen's Hours Numbered.

London, Nov. 7.—Dr. H. H. Crippen, the American doctor who murdered his wife, Belle Elmore, the music hall singer, must die on the gallows, the court of criminal appeals having decided that there was no ground for a new trial. It is altogether probable that Crippen will be executed tomorrow unless the home secretary interferes, which is considered most unlikely.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

	Temp.	Weather.
New York.....	41	Clear
Albany.....	40	Pt. Cloudy
Atlantic City..	40	Pt. Cloudy
Boston.....	44	Clear
Buffalo.....	34	Pt. Cloudy
Chicago.....	32	Clear
Indianapolis...	38	Clear
St. Louis.....	52	Clear
New Orleans...	54	Clear
Washington...	42	Clear
Philadelphia...	42	Clear

Fair and warmer; Tuesday fair.

GENERAL WEYLER.

Famous Spanish Officer to Crush Republican Movement.



Madrid, Nov. 7.—Attempts at Sabdell and Barcelona to carry out the intention of the strikers to make a great labor demonstration Sunday were quickly suppressed. There was some shooting, but the disturbances were not serious.

SKIN AFFECTIONS

Whether on Infant or Grown Person Cured by Zemo and Zemo Soap. "An Unusual Offer"

The A. J. Pellens Drug Store says to every person, be it man, woman or child, who has an irritated, tender or itching skin to come to our store and procure a bottle of ZEMO and a cake of ZEMO soap and if you are not entirely satisfied with results, come back and get your money. So confident are we of the efficacy of this clean, simple treatment, that we make you this unusual offer.

ZEMO is a clear liquid for external use that has cured so many cases of eczema, pimples, dandruff and other forms of skin diseases. ZEMO and ZEMO soap are the most economical as well as the cleanest and most effective treatment for affections of skin or scalp, whether on infant or grown person.

A Boy and a Gun.

Monticello, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Archie Sherwood, twelve years old, shot and fatally wounded his eighty-year-old grandmother, Mrs. William Rose, at the home of the old lady. Young Sherwood claims he was adjusting a Floberg rifle, when it accidentally discharged and his grandmother fell to the floor with a groan. The physicians in attendance think she cannot live.

Lion Fondles a Child.

In Pittsburg a savage lion fondled the hand that a child thrust into his cage. Danger to a child is sometimes great when least regarded. Often it comes through colds, croup and whooping cough. They slay thousands that Dr. King's New Discovery could have saved. "A few doses cured our baby of a very bad case of croup," writes Mrs. George B. Davis, of Flat Rock, N. C. "We always give it to him when he takes cold. It's a wonderful medicine for babies." Best for coughs, colds, lagripps, asthma, hemorrhages weak lungs. 50c. \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Erbstein Again Indicted.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Charles E. Erbstein, attorney for Lee O'Neil Browne in his bribery trials, who was indicted on a charge of jury tampering in the recent trial, has been indicted again—this time on a charge of conspiracy to do an unlawful act: the defamation of State's Attorney Wayman's character. The indictment also accuses divers other persons of the same offense.

A Man Wants to Die

only when a lazy liver and sluggish bowels cause frightful despondency. But Dr. King's New Life Pills expel poisons from the system; bring hope and courage; cure all liver, stomach and kidney troubles; impart health and vigor to the wear, nervous and ailing. 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Limits Fees of Treasurers.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 7.—Attorney General Stead, in an opinion given to State's Attorney Robert H. Scholes of Peoria, holds that the county treasurer is entitled to only 1 per cent commission on taxes which he has collected for the city and has turned over to the proper officer of the city.

A Regular Tom Boy

was Susie—climbing trees and fences, jumping ditches, whittling, always getting scratches, cuts, sprains, bruises, bumps, burns or scalds. But laws! Her mother just applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve and cured her quick. Heals everything healable—boils, ulcers, eczema, old sores, corns or piles. Try it. 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Turkey Makes a Loan.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.—A loan of 11,000,000 Turkish has been arranged with a German syndicate at 4 per cent. The price is \$4.

THE ELEVATION OF THE SCHOOLS

Various Reforms Proposed By Superintendents.

TO ENFORCE ANTI-FRAT LAW

This Is One of the Measures Urged at Recent Meeting of City and Town School Superintendents' Association—Interclass Contests Favored in Preference to the Present Ofttimes Hurtful Interscholastic Contests.

Indianapolis, Nov. 7.—Interclass athletics in high schools in preference to athletic contests between different schools, and the abolishment of interscholastic football by the state high school athletic association were favored in resolutions adopted by the City and Town School Superintendents' association at its closing session here.

Although there is a law against high school fraternities, they are still in existence in some places where the school authorities have been inactive, and the state board of education is contemplating taking measures against schools harboring fraternities in order that the law may be fully complied with. The resolutions adopted by the superintendents indorsed the proposed action of the state board.

Other things favored by resolutions were the proposed bill for a teachers' disability and retirement law, legislation proposed by Dr. J. N. Hurty of the state board of health for the medical inspection of the schools and sanitary schoolhouses, the playground movement, the greater use of school property by the public, the rearranging of the courses of study in the public schools so that there will be more flexibility in promotion and the choice of subjects, and the establishment of a uniform system of records, banks and reports for the public schools all over the state.

The committee which reported a new plan for the apportionment of the public school fund to the various counties was thanked by the association, which expressed the hope that the report might be the beginning of a correct solution of the apportionment problem. The proposed action of the state board of education in establishing a one-book geography course instead of a two-book course was not favored by the association, which passed resolutions for the two-book course.

* Prisoners Get Away.

Indianapolis, Nov. 7.—Robert D. McKellits, charged with having robbed the Acton (Ind.) postoffice; Joseph Marquette, charged with having stolen a horse at Springfield, O., and Alvin James, charged with having violated the federal pure food law, escaped from the county jail Sunday by sawing through the bars of a window. Two men believed to be McKellits and Marquette were arrested at Richmond on suspicion and are being held.

Lone Passenger Seriously Hurt.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 7.—A Grand Trunk passenger train crashed into a streetcar on a grade crossing in this city, demolishing half of the car and carrying the rear trucks 300 feet down the track. The motorman and conductor escaped without injury, but the lone passenger, Miss Jennie Davis, was seriously hurt.

Caught at the Crossing.

Frankfort, Ind., Nov. 7.—John W. Cain, a wealthy farmer, was fatally injured when a carriage in which he was riding was struck by a Clover Leaf passenger train. Cain was hurled a distance of fifty feet and his head was crushed. Both his horses were killed.

Workman's Horrid Death.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 7.—J. C. Zoll, twenty-three years old, fell into the cog wheels of a drying machine at the plant of the Barber Asphalt Paving company here and was almost instantly killed. His body was mangled.

Locomotive Turned Over.

Indianapolis, Nov. 7.—John McNeff, engineer, was killed and three trainmen were seriously injured when a locomotive, pulling a Big Four freight train, ran over a derail at McCordsville and overturned.

Among their proposed events in the coming Cuban aviation meet is a flight from Havana to Key West for a prize of \$5,000.

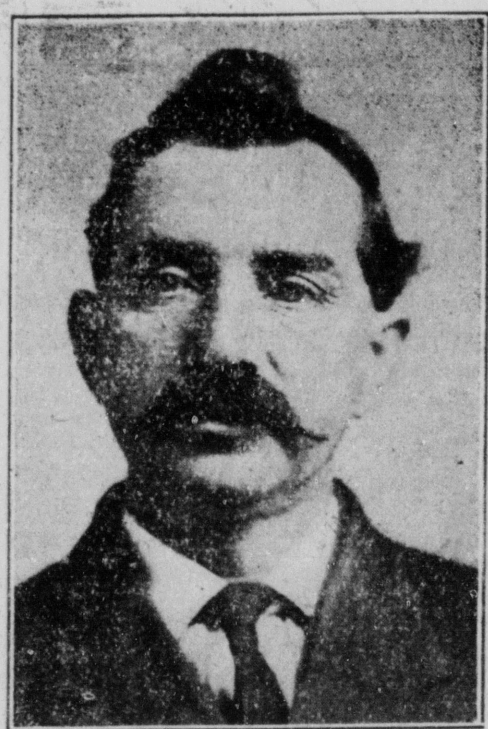
"Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?"



Perhaps not, but he'll be at the ball.

NO DANCING PARTY is complete without our BALL PROGRAMS.

Vote For William Goecker



WILLIAM GOECKER.

For County Sheriff

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH HARRY J. MARTIN
Editors and Publishers.

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana, Post-office as Second-class Matter.

DAILY	
One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25
One Month	.45
One Week	.10
WEEKLY	
One Year in Advance	\$1.00

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1910.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress Fourth District—John H. Kamman.

For Prosecutor Fortieth Judicial District—Frank R. Brady.

Representative—Dr. Geo. C. Wray, Carr.

Clerk—Ezra Whitecomb, Brownstown.

Treasurer—Robert Devault, Owen.

Recorder—Charles Brand, Jackson.

Coroner—Dr. Claude Sims, Salt Creek.

Assessor—Laban J. Estep, Hamilton.

Surveyor—Bruce Bard, Vernon.

County Commissioner—First District—William H. Peters, Driftwood.

Commissioner, Second District—Joseph N. White, Jackson.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

United States Senator—Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis.

Secretary of State—Otis E. Gully, Danville.

Auditor of State—John E. Reed, Muncie.

Treasurer of State—Jonce Monahan, Orleans.

Attorney General—Finley P. Mount, Crawfordsville.

State Geologist—W. S. Blatchley, Terre Haute.

State Statistician—J. L. Peetz, Kokomo.

Judge Supreme Court, Second District—Oscar H. Montgomery, Seymour.

Judge Supreme Court, Third District—Robert M. Miller, Franklin.

Judge Appellate Court, First District—Cassius C. Hadley, Danville; Ward H. Watson, Charlestown.

Judges of the Appellate Court, Second District—Daniel W. Comstock, Richmond; Joseph M. Rabb, Williamsport; Harry B. Tuthill, Michigan City.

Voting Places.

The following places have been selected as voting places in each precinct in Seymour and Jackson township for the election next Tuesday.

1. F. W. Wesner's residence, 611 N. Ewing street.

2. John Kaufman's residence, 416 E. Fourth street.

3. Jos. Giger's shoe shop, 18 Indianapolis avenue.

4. Andrew Cook's residence, 208 High street.

5. Mrs. Harriet E. Lewis' residence, 36 High street.

6. F. W. Buhner's residence, 322 W. Laurel street.

7. H. P. Miller's office, 18 S. Walnut street.

8. Louis Aufenberg's residence, 607 W. Brown street.

9. Wm. Railing's residence, 324 W. Second street.

10. James Willey's livery barn, 11 W. Third street.

The important work of getting out the vote now engrosses the attention of the managers. Chairman Masters and the Republican organization in Jackson county have been hard at work in the campaign and they should have the hearty support in the important work tomorrow.

No Republican should fail to vote early. Jackson county Republicans should feel their responsibility in helping elect the state ticket; should help John H. Kamman of this county in his race for congress and should realize that there is a splendid chance of electing at least part of the excellent Republican county ticket.

Many Democrats are dissatisfied with the management of county affairs and with some of the candidates, and as a business proposition believe that a change this year is for the best interests of the taxpayers.

The discussion of issues is practically over and the people generally have made up their mind on the questions that are before them. The Republicans face the contest tomorrow with confidence and enthusiasm. They have made a clean aggressive fight squarely on the issues and on the party's record and there is every reason to expect a splendid victory.

Chairman Lee of the state organization has received advices regarding conditions in every section of Indiana and in his final statement confidently predicts success all along the line.

Senator Beveridge has made one of the most brilliant campaigns in the history of the state. His fearless and independent fight for right legislation, his frank and candid discussion of his record and the issues, and his earnest and direct appeal to the people have won him an enthusiastic response and support. He has been loyal to the best interests of the people of Indiana and deserves a return to the senate to continue the good work he has done in the past. To vote for him vote for George Wray for representative.

Republican District Chairman Bauer says of the outlook in the fourth district:

"My personal observations in my travels over the Fourth District lead me to make the assertion that there will be scarcely no loss of Republican votes." "Practically all of the votes lost in the Watson campaign two years ago will be regained this time. From all indications we will elect from three to five legislators in the Fourth District. The Republicans will carry the state by at least 30,000."

With one exception Judge O. H. Montgomery is the only man from Jackson county who has ever held an elective state office. During his term as a member of the Supreme Court he has been fair and impartial in all of his decisions and has fearlessly stood for what he believed was right and just. While he has occupied this high position he has brought honor and credit not only to himself but to the people of his county, and should be given the hearty support of every voter in Jackson county.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A prominent stockbuyer in showing why a farmer should support the republican ticket, stated that in 1896 he bought 143 fine hogs for \$1315. He paid about three cents a pound and could be sold at any market for that price. This is a definite illustration of what the Republican party has done for the farmer, and that is the reason they are going to support its policies by voting a straight ticket.

After the close of the last legislature the president of the State Federation of Labor declared that the Democrats had frittered away their time, had not fulfilled promises and that it would be difficult this year to convince the people that the party could be trusted. This latter prediction has been realized and the labor leaders and unions have been lining up everywhere in the state for the Republicans.

Vote for J. H. Kamman for congress.

Vote for Frank Brady for prosecuting attorney.

Vote for Dr. George Ray for representative.

Vote for Ezra Whitecomb for clerk.

Vote for Robert Devault for treasurer.

Vote for Wm. Goecker for sheriff.

Vote for Charles Brand for recorder.

Vote for Dr. Claude Sims for coroner.

Vote for Laban Estep for assessor.

Vote for Bruce Bard for surveyor.

Vote for Wm. H. Peters and Joseph N. White for commissioners.

Republican administrations and tariff laws have brought prosperity. Conditions today prove it. Conditions under the last Democratic national administration are remembered. Can the voters tomorrow take the chance of a return to such times as were experienced under a Democratic tariff law.

Every man on the Republican county ticket is a man worthy of the confidence and votes of the people. They are men who are well known and stand high in the communities in which they live.

What the Books Cost Him.

When Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was living in Peoria he was called upon one day by General John A. Logan. The colonel was upstairs at the time, and General Logan was ushered into the library, where on a table were three volumes of Voltaire's works, an edition de luxe representing all that was best in the bookbinder's art. General Logan picked them up one at a time, absorbed in his admiration of their beauties. While so engaged Colonel Ingersoll entered the room.

"Colonel," said the general, holding one of the volumes in his hands, "this is the most magnificent volume I have ever seen. I do not want to seem impertinent, but would you mind telling me what these books cost you?"

"Those books," began the colonel, the twinkle in his eye growing brighter at each word, "cost me—the governorship of Illinois."

His Low Voice.

The late Justice Brewer was presiding years ago over a civil case in which one of the important witnesses was a horse doctor named Williams. The doctor was a small man with a weak little voice, and the counsel on both sides, as well as the court and jury, had great difficulty in hearing his testimony.

During cross examination the counsel for the plaintiff became exasperated and began to prod and harry the little man.

"Dr. Williams," he shouted, "if we are ever going to get anywhere with this case you must speak up so the court will hear you. Speak up loud and strong, sir!"

The small sized veterinary tried, but it was evidently no use. Whether from embarrassment or inability the sound would not come.

"Well, your honor"—began the counsel indignantly, when Judge Brewer stopped him with a gesture. Leaning over the bench he said in his kindly tone:

"Mr. Attorney, you must be patient with the doctor. He cannot help it. Years spent in the sick room have apparently made speaking low a second nature with him."—Green Bag.

Delusions of Growth.

There is an early period in nearly every man's life when he thinks he is a born comedian.—Albany Journal.

HAIR HEALTH

If You Have Scalp or Hair Trouble, Take Advantage of This Offer.

We could not afford to so strongly endorse Rexall "93" Hair Tonic and continue to sell it as we do, if it did not do all we claim it will. Should our enthusiasm carry us away, and Rexall "93" Hair Tonic not give entire satisfaction to the users, they would lose faith in us and our statements, and in consequence our business prestige would suffer.

We assure you that if your hair is beginning to unnaturally fall out or if you have any scalp trouble, Rexall "93" Hair Tonic will promptly eradicate dandruff, stimulate hair growth and prevent premature baldness.

Our faith in Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is so strong that we ask you to try it on our positive guarantee that your money will be cheerfully refunded if it does not do as we claim. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store. The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Company.

November

Is the time to plant bulbs to bloom next spring. Crocus, tulips and Hyacinths are now ready. Peonies must be planted this month. Give Narcissus bulbs seven weeks to be in bloom for Christmas. We have them.

Chrysanthemums, Roses and Carnations for cut flowers.

Seymour Greenhouses

Phone 58.

Winter Underwear

Avoid aches and pains, coughs and colds, rheumatism and pneumonia and all the other ill effects of exposure by buying now your warm, comfortable Underwear for Winter. There's two excellent reasons for doing this; You are prepared for the very first cold snap, which is the one that hurts the worst, and in an unbroken stock you're sure to find your size and kind without waiting or trouble.

We have the kind that gives the greatest amount of comfort and have regulated the price to suit the most modest purse.

Ladies' extra heavy fleeced Vests and Pants, ecru or grey - - - 23c

Ladies' fine Set-slug fleeced Vests and Pants, white or cream, 50c values - - 35c

Ladies' Set-slug Union Suits, fine quality, bleached or cream, regular and extra sizes, sold at \$1.00 - - - 79c

Misses' and Children's Union Suits, heavy weight, 35c values - - - 24c

Ladies' Oneita style Union Suits, worth up to \$2.00 a garment - - - 48c

Men's extra heavy fleeced Shirts and Drawers, 50c values - - - 37c

Boys' flat fleece Union Suits, heavy weight, all sizes, 75c values - - - 49c

Men's Ribbed Union Suits, fine quality, heavy weight, worth \$1.25 - - - 98c

In women's and misses' undergarments we have the called for kinds and grades in scarlet, camels hair and fleeced in separate garments or union suits

THE GOLDMINE.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Fall and Winter

SUITS

22.00, 20.00, 18.00, 15.00, 12.00,
10.00, 8.00, 6.00.

OVERCOATS

25.00, 22.00, 20.00, 18.00, 15.00
12.00 10.00, 8.00, 6.00.

Underwear - - - 50c to 3.00

Caps - - - 25c to 1.50

Wool Shirts - - - 1.00 to 3.00

Extra Fine Dress Shirts 1.00 and 1.50

Extra Heavy Cotton Shirts - 50c

Sweater Coats - - - 50c to 3.00

RICHART

COOK WITH GAS

There never was a divorce between a woman and a GAS RANGE. There never will be. Don't let the heat regulate you. You regulate the heat when you

Use a Gas Range.

Seymour Gas and Electric Light Co.

15 South Chestnut Street

Hear 'Em Sing!

"O-v-e-r-c-o-a-t-s!"
roars the wind as it
whistles through the tree-
tops.

"O-v-e-r-c-o-a-t-s!"
creak the shutters as they
swing on their hinges.

"O-v-e-r-c-o-a-t-s!"
mutter the doors as the
breeze slams them shut.

"O-v-e-r-c-o-a-t-s!"
gurgles the water as it
gets ready to freeze.

Our Overcoats are
all smartly cut and ex-
clusive in design. Over
100 distinct styles from
which to make your se-
lection.

\$5.00 to \$30.00.

THE HUB

The Home of Stylish Clothes

HALLOWE'EN NOVELTIES AND POST CARDS

AT
T.R. CARTER'S

Ready to Wear

Ladies' and
Misses' Suits,
Skirts and Cloaks

Good Quality
and Low Prices.

Guaranteed
To Fit.

Seymour Tailors

Corner Third and Chestnut Streets

Seymour Drug Store

No. 10 St. Louis Ave.

The New Drug Store That
Caters to All the People

W. B. Hopkins, Prop.

Registered Pharmacist

HIGH GRADE PERFUMES

EASY PRICES

We use easy prices to induce easy
selling.
Do you wish the best at the least
cost?
We will give you the best in your
Fall Suit, Overcoat, Trousers, etc.,
and also in your cleaning, dyeing,
pressing and repairing.
When you enter this store you get
your money's worth.

D. DeMatteo

Phone 488, 1 door east of Traction Sta.

SAY!

I have a complete stock of Fall and Win-
ter Shoes. Every pair guaranteed. See
display window. Lowest prices for quality
P. COLABUONO
129 South Chestnut Street.

Watches

J. S. Laupus

Dealer in Watches, Diamonds,
Jewelry, Silverware

Watches

PERSONAL.

Edwin Heuser spent Sunday in
Paoli.

J. W. Vanarsdal was in North Ver-
non today.

Sheriff Jerry McOsker was here
today on business.

Max Pruitt went to Brownstown
on business today.

Mrs. B. F. Schneek went to Indian-
apolis this morning.

Deputy Auditor Conner was here
from Brownstown today.

County Recorder Wm. Isaacs, was
here on business today.

Nick Deppert was here from Sul-
phur Springs this morning.

Harlan Montgomery is here from
Indianapolis for the election.

Garnet Saltmarsh made a business
trip to North Vernon this morning.

Henry Smith, of Sulphur Springs,
was here on business this morning.

Max Pruitt of Crothersville, was
in Brownstown on business today.

Geo. Smith of Indianapolis, spent
Sunday with relatives in Seymour.

County Auditor H. W. Wacker, was
here on business Saturday evening.

Mrs. Nettie Hohenstreiter of Indi-
anapolis, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert of Redding-
ton, spent Sunday with Mrs. Lon Gil-
bert.

James Brown, of Redding town-
ship, transacted business in Seymour
today.

J. F. Tunley made a business trip
to Cincinnati and Kentucky this
morning.

Tilden Smith, of Vallonia, was here
this morning on his way to Indian-
apolis.

Charles E. Harrison of Sparks-
ville, was in the city this morning on
business.

Miss Golda Foster has gone to In-
dianapolis and Lebanon to spend a
few days.

Miss Effie Mahorney of Tunnelton,
has been visiting her brother, Omer
Mahorney.

William Goecker, candidate for
county sheriff, was here from Croth-
ersville today.

Miss Hattie Beard of Columbus,
has been a guest at Daniel Berry's at
Houston several days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jagers, of Ra-
cine, Wis., spent Sunday with Mr.
and Mrs. Charles A. Naylor.

Charles Finnegan of St. Louis, is
here on account of the death of his
brother, Michael Finnegan.

Edward Moses, formerly of Sey-
mour, is here this week with the Bal-
win-Spears Stock Company.

Mrs. Cal Hill, of Medora, visited
Mrs. Owen Mahorney today. She
will go from here to Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ross of Indi-
anapolis went to Medora today to
visit her father, Richard Henley.

Mrs. Ernest Etzler and Mrs. J. J.
Mitchell of Salem are spending a
couple of weeks at Ray Keach's.

Henry Smith and family of Red-
ding township, spent Sunday with
his father, Isaac Smith at Freetown.

Mrs. Frank Weddle of Medora, has
been spending several days with her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hender-
son.

Taylor Asbury, who is attending
college at Greencastle, is spending a
few days with his parents, Dr. and
Mrs. C. E. Asbury.

Misses Maggie McCaffrey and Kate
Kelley, of North Vernon, have re-
turned after a visit with Michael
Rinehart and family.

Mrs. Frank Reinhart and little son
returned Sunday from North Vernon
where she has been for the past six
weeks visiting her parents, Dr. and
Mrs. B. Firsich.

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and
minimum temperatures as shown by
the government thermometers at the
Seymour volunteer weather observa-
tion station and reported by J. Robt.
Blair, observer. The figures are for
twenty-four hours ending at noon:

Max. Min.
November 7, 1910 55 24

Weather Indications.

Fair tonight and Tuesday. Slight-
ly colder Tuesday.

A Carlyle Snub.

Carlyle had an inveterate hatred for
Darwinism, which he described as the
"gorilla damnification of humanity." Leonard
Huxley in his life of his father
recalls an incident that happened
shortly before Carlyle's death. "My
father," he writes, "saw him walking
slowly and alone down the opposite
side of the street and, touched by his
solitary appearance, crossed over and
spoke to him. The old man looked at
him and merely remarking, 'You're
Huxley, aren't you, the man that says
we are all descended from the mon-
keys?' and went on his way."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Wm. D. Fitch*

He Wouldn't Repeat.

When Harry Lauder went to Lon-
don for the first time the stage reputa-
tion he had made in the provinces had
not made much of an impression on
the metropolis. With a shrewd sense
of the value of striking effects, Lauder
decided he would arouse the London-
ers to his pecu-
liar merits in a
novel manner.
From some bone-
yard or other he
procured the most
skeleton-like spec-
imen of horseflesh
he could find. On
this he planned to
make his first
stage entrance.



RUBBED HIS ACHING
BACK.

when the little fellow urged him for-
ward for the grand entrance there was
a balk, a buck, and Harry was inglo-
riously shot to the front of the stage
over the horse's head, the animal peer-
ing after him with what might be ter-
med an amused expression. Lauder
slowly and painfully rose to his
feet, while the gallery applauded and
stamped and cried lustily:

"Do it again, 'Arry; do it again!"

Lauder rubbed his aching back, felt
cautiously of his bones, looked back
at the horse, and, turning to the au-
dience, he said:

"Like — I will!"

And he didn't, but thereafter his
popularity was assured.—Judge.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Reported by Clara Massman
Abstractor and Loans
Masonic Building, Seymour.

Guy Doughty, guardian to William
Waldroff, 30 acres, Redding Tp.,
\$1667.

Nancy C. Newkirk to John Henry
Newkirk, 60 acres, Carr Tp., \$1.

Barbara A. Huffman to Joseph S.
Newbury and wife, 40 acres, Owen
Tp., \$1500.

Guy Doughty, et al. to Harrison
Foist, 33 acres, Redding Tp., \$2800.

George H. Furgeson to Jeremiah
Henderson, 55 acres, Salt Creek Tp.,
\$500.

Harman Hackman to Lizzie Spray,
lot in Seymour, \$5000.

Lizzie Spray to Herman Heckman,
lot in Seymour, \$1000.

William V. Snyder to Thos. J. Ham-
ilton, 80 acres, Brownstown Tp., \$1.

Homer Perry to Ruth Allman, lot
in Surprise, \$200.

Elton S. Jordan to Mort Crabb, lot
in Dickinson's Ad. Seymour, \$4000.

Wilburn Acton to Walter Taylor
and wife, lots in Mahalesville, \$800.

Andrew F. Robertson to Rosanna
Peters, 1/2 acre, \$40.

John F. Ahl to Francis E. Hash-
man, lot in Woodstock, \$650.

The Copts of Egypt.

The Copts in Egypt are the book-
keepers and scribes; they are also the
jewelers and embroiderers. Their an-
cient tongue has fallen into disuse and
is practically a dead language. They
now use Arabic, like all the rest of
the nation, but the speech survives in
their church service, a part of which
is still given in the old tongue, though
it is said that even the priests them-
selves do not always understand what
they are saying, having merely learned
the sentences by heart, so that they can
repeat them as a matter of form.

In Two Divisions.

Men are often divided into educated
and ignorant, the rich and the poor,
the famous and the unknown, but a
division more marked than any other
might be made between the strong and
the weak. We meet them both in
every walk of life. Their birth or edu-
cation or general surroundings may be
the same, but a sharp line divides
those who govern their inclinations
from those whose inclinations govern
them. On the one side we see strength,
accomplishment and value, on the other
weakness, spasmodic and ill direct-
ed effort and inefficiency.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,

Lucas County, ss:

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that
he is the senior partner of the firm of
F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in
the City of Toledo, County and State
aforesaid, and that said firm will pay
the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOL-
LARS for each and every case of
Catarrh that cannot be cured by the
use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed
in my presence, this 6th day of De-
cember, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-
nally, and acts directly on the blood
and mucous surfaces of the system.
Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for con-
stipation.

Try a Want Ad in the Republic.

Thousands Have Kidney

Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your
water and let it stand twenty-four hours;
a brick dust sedi-
ment, or settling,
stringy or milky
appearance often
indicates an un-
healthy condi-
tion of the kid-
neys; too fre-
quent desire to
pass it or pain in
the back are also symptoms that tell you
the kidneys and bladder are out of order
and need attention.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so
often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's
Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy,
fulfills almost every wish in correcting
rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys,
liver, bladder and every part of the urinary
passage. Corrects inability to hold water
and scalding pain in passing it, or bad
effects following use of liquor, wine or
beer, and overcomes that unpleasant ne-
cessity of being compelled to go often
through the day, and to get up many
times during the night. The mild and
immediate effect of Swamp-Root is
soon realized. It stands the highest be-
cause of its remarkable
health restoring prop-
erties. If you need a
medicine you should
have the best. Sold by
druggists in fifty-cent
and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle sent free
by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Bing-
hamton, N. Y. Mention this paper and
remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-
Root, and the address, Binghamton,
N. Y., on every bottle.

AUCTION SALE

Beginning Tuesday night, Novem-
ber 8, at 7:30, and continuing Wednes-
day at 2 p. m., I will sell everything
in Harmony Hall at
PUBLIC AUCTION.

Pianos, Piano Players, Organs,
Talking Machines, Music Cabinets,
Talking Machine Cabinets, Records
(Disc and Cylinder), Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Post Cards and Post Card
Albums, Burnt Wood, Music Boxes,
Pictures, Sheet Music, Statuary,
Brass, Leather Goods, etc.; also Fix-
tures, Music Racks, Post Card Racks,
Show Cases, Tables, Chairs, Clocks,
Mirrors, Office Desk, Signs on the
Building, Piano Player Music, Cash
Register, etc., etc.

EVERYTHING MUST GO.
Pianos can be bought for cash or
easy payments.

H. E. WEITHOFF.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

For shoe repairing if you will buy
shoes from us. We guarantee for
the shoes as long as they last, from
the soles becoming loose or the seams
ripping. If they do, we will sew them
again free of charge.

Remember we sell good shoes at
low prices.

P. COLABUONO,
THE SHOEMAKER.

129 S. Chestnut St., Seymour, Ind.

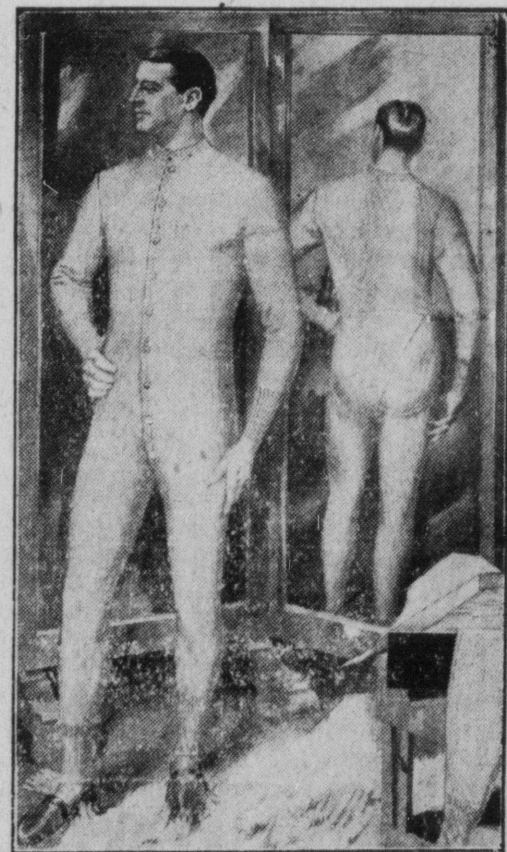
Tailoring for Ladies And Gents.

We do cleaning, pressing, dyeing
and altering. We make any size but-
tons, with any kind of your own cloth.
We are agents of Kentucky Laun-
dry Co., also agents' furnishing, travel-
ing bags, trunks, etc.

A. SCIARRA, 14, E. 2nd. Phone 92.

UNDERWEAR

STEPHENSON UNION SUITS



FAMOUS FOR DURABILITY
COMBINED WITH
PERFECT FIT

Staley Brand

Our Union Suits are
the most perfect fitting
Union Suits made.

They come in wool,
merino and mercerized
cotton made by the
Stephenson Underwear
Mills.

\$1 to \$3.50
the suit.

We are showing a long
range in two piece suits in
Men's and Boys.
We can fit the tall man,
the small man, the big man
and the stout man.

25c to \$3 the garment.

**THOMAS
CLOTHING CO.**

SEYMOUR PLANING MILL COMPANY

419 S. Chestnut St., Seymour, Ind.

Mill Work a Specialty

DEALERS IN

Door and Window
Frames, Doors and
Windows, Building
Material of all kinds,
Red Cedar Fence
Posts, Farm Gates,
White Lead, Oil,
and Mixed Paint.
Best that is made.

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK.

Blue Lilies

PERFUME so true that it sets
one's dreaming of far-away In-
dia and its famed fields of lilies
which princely flower the wealth of
Solomon's wardrobe could not excel.
Call, try it, and consider. Perchance
you may find other perfumes to your
liking—We have 50 distinct dew-drop
odors. Don't fail to use that Peroxide
Cream every day. Phone us, 100 is
our number.

Cox Pharmacy

THE SPARTA

The Home of Fine Confections.

Hot Soda5c
Beef Tea5c
Tomato Bouillon5c
Clam Bouillon5c
Chicken Bouillon5c
Hot Chocolate5c
Cherry Punch5c

The Sparta is the right place to get
your afternoon and evening tea.

Salted crackers with all hot drinks.

Try a box of our special pure and
delicious chocolates and bon-bons.

A. A. MALAVAZOS, Manager.

DR. G. W. FARVER,

Practice Limited to

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Room 2 Andrews-Schwenk Block,
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Office Hours: 8-12 a. m., 1-5, 7-8 p. m.

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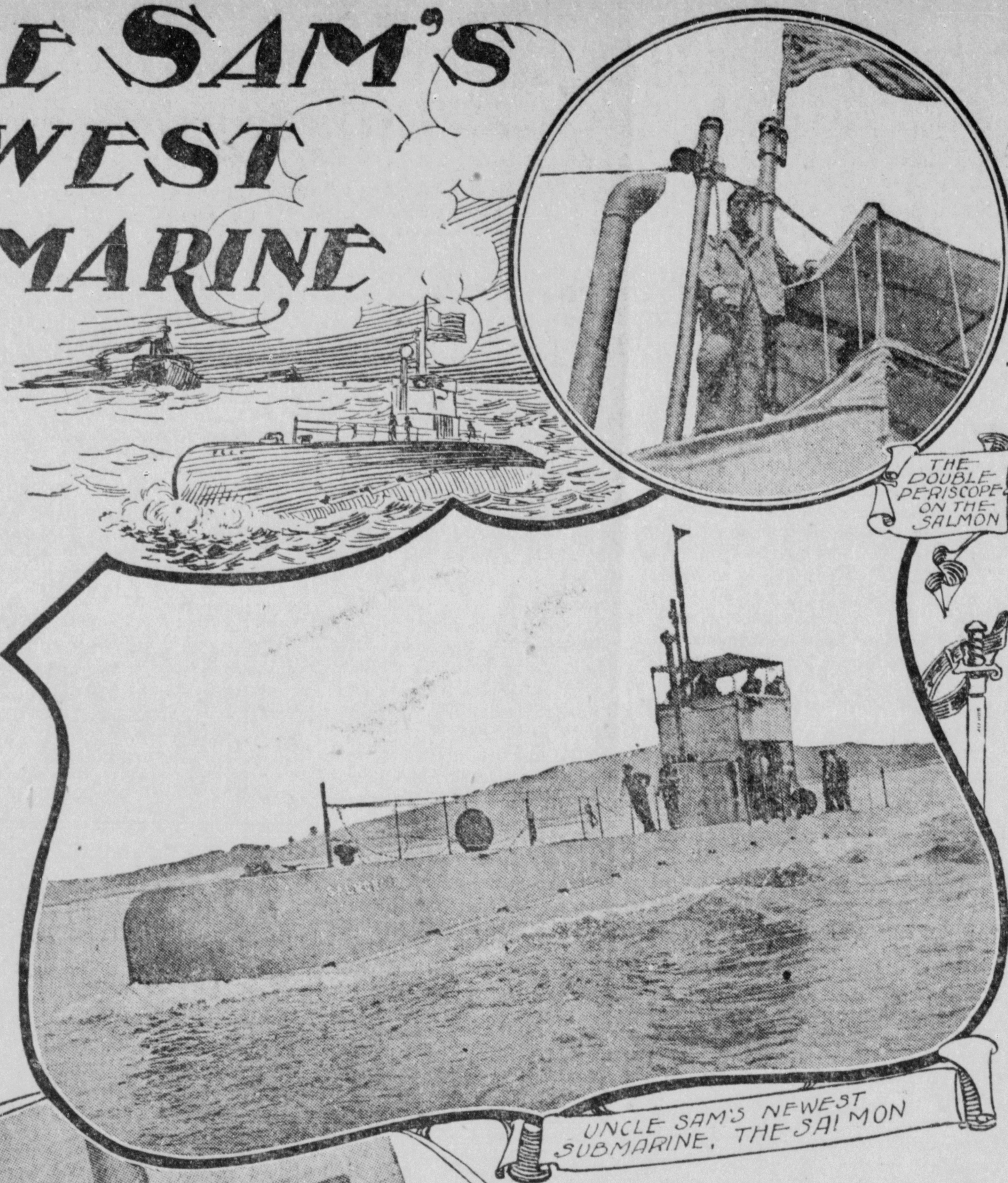
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

UNCLE SAM'S NEWEST SUBMARINE

UNCLE SAM'S newest and most interesting submarine boat, the Salmon, is an object of international interest just now and is hailed on both sides of the Atlantic as the most remarkable submarine boat in the world. This fame is due

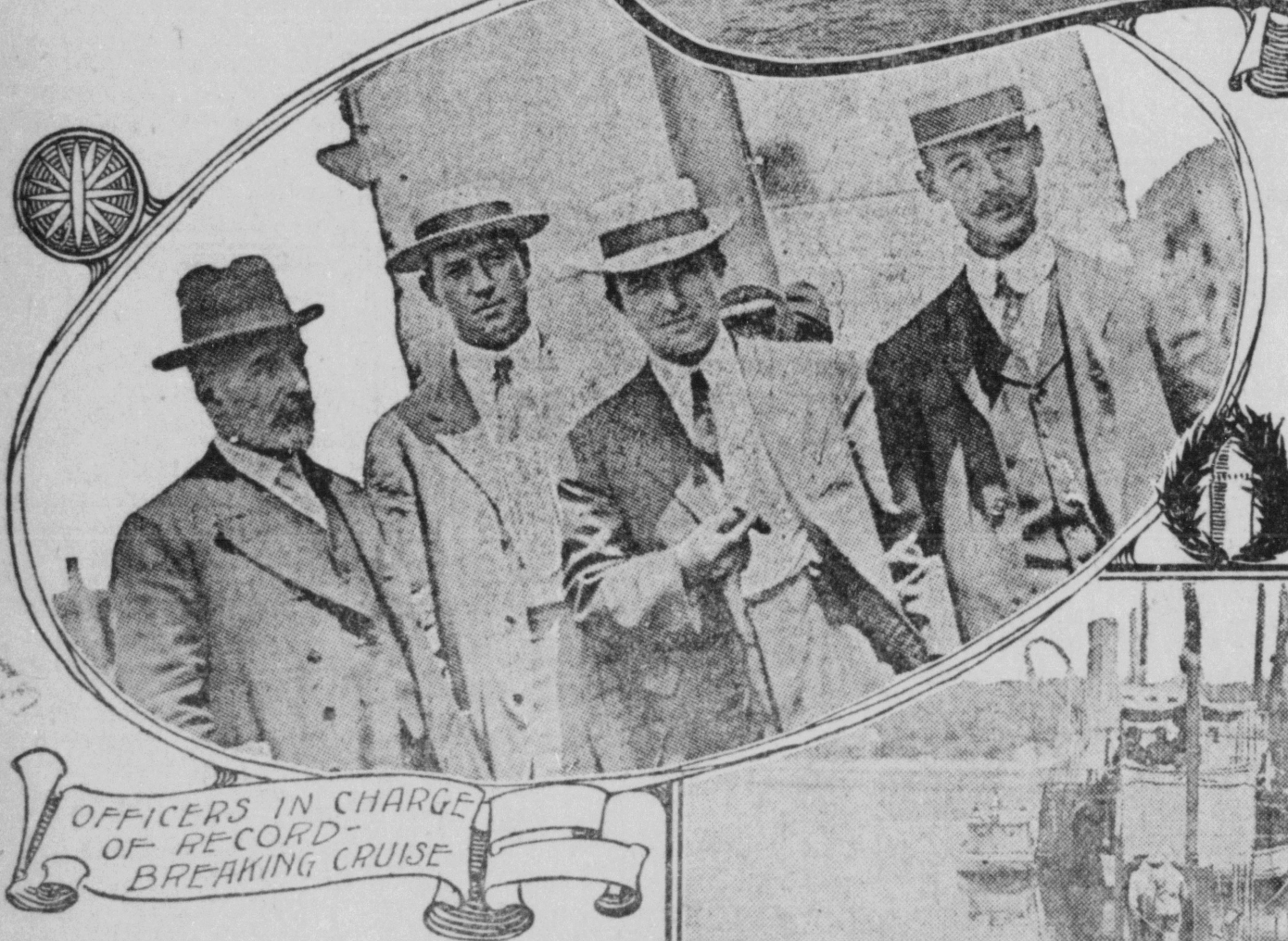
to the Salmon's recent record-breaking cruise from the Atlantic coast to Bermuda and return—a deep-sea voyage such as has had no parallel in the history of under-water craft. The cruise to Bermuda was not only the first cruise by a submarine to a foreign port or out of sight of land, but it was the longest virtually continuous run ever attempted by such a vessel. The total distance covered aggregated nearly 1,700 miles and, as it happened, the little vessel encountered very rough weather during a considerable part of the trip.

Not only did this nautical excursion establish a new record for vessels of the American navy, but it surpassed all foreign achievements. The best performances previously recorded by American vessels of this type was found in the run of the submarine Viper from Cape Lookout to Annapolis, Md., a distance of about 483 knots, and the cruise of a flotilla of submarines from New York to Annapolis, a distance of 385 knots. Among the foreign performances of such vessels there stands out the record of



UNCLE SAM'S NEWEST
SUBMARINE, THE SALMON

and the attack failed only because the screw by which the torpedo was to be attached to the Eagle's bottom was not sharp enough. Robert Fulton's experiments in France and America (1795-1812) demonstrated that a vessel could be built which could descend to any given depth and reascend at will. Plunging mechanism was devised about the middle of the eighteenth century, but Fulton developed the vertical and horizontal rudders and provided for the artificial supply of air. A form of periscope existed in 1692 and an improved kind was patented in 1774; in 1854 Davy still further developed it. Phillips' wooden boat on Lake Erie was crushed by the



OFFICERS IN CHARGE
OF RECORD-
BREAKING CRUISE

English submarines of about the same size as the Salmon, which made the coastwise run from Dover to Dundee, a distance of 512 miles, and the famous performance of the French submarine Papin, which on one occasion made a cruise of 1,200 miles. However, this French achievement is overshadowed by the Salmon's cruise because not only was the distance of the latter much greater, but it was an open sea performance, whereas the Papin cruised along the coast, and, finally, the French vessel is much larger than the new American record-breaker, the Papin being of 550 tons displacement, whereas the Salmon is of but 320 tons displacement.

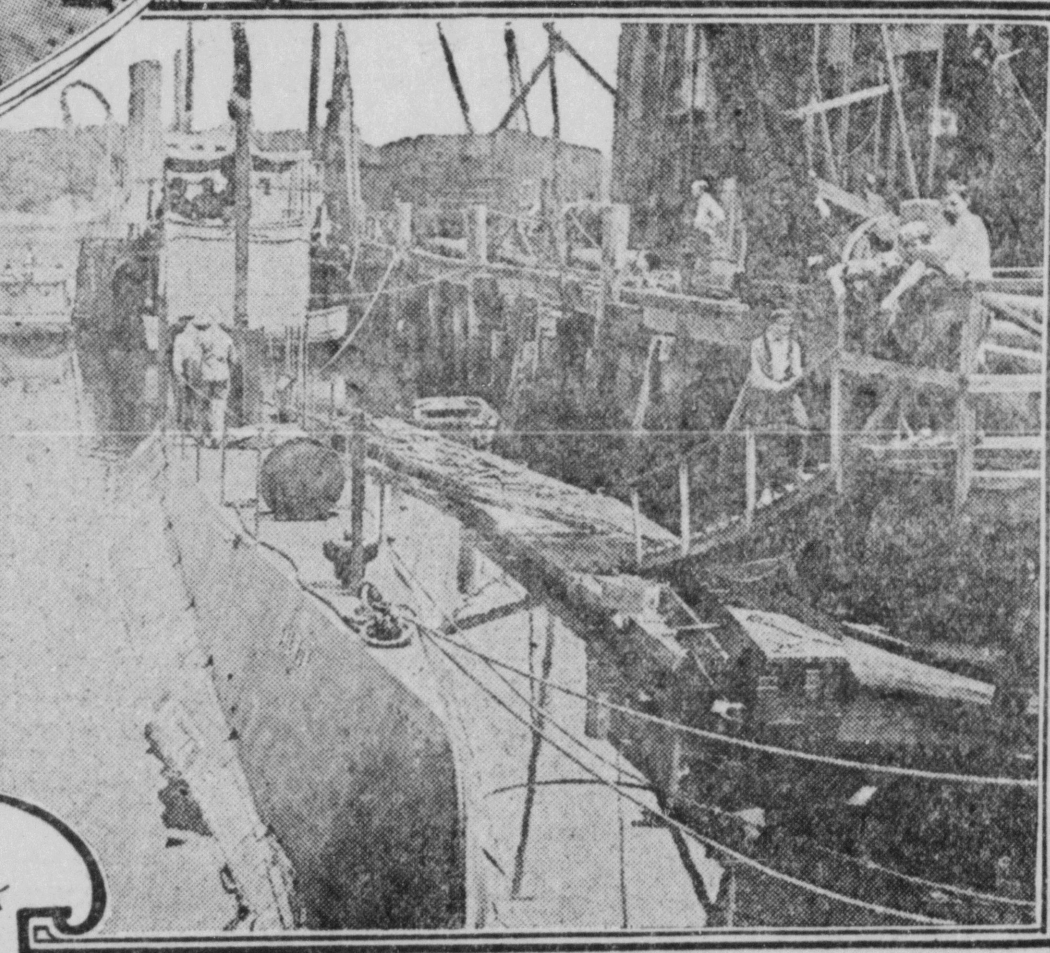
The Salmon, alike to most of the submarines which have lately been added to the United States navy, is a development of the original Holland type of submarine which first gave the Americans the lead in this class of shipbuilding. The Salmon is 135 feet in length by 14 feet beam and is a twin-screw boat, being driven on the surface by two gasoline engines of 300 horsepower each and propelled when submerged by electrical power supplied from storage batteries.

By way of fulfilling her mission of destruction the little vessel has four torpedo tubes equipped to fire the latest type of torpedo—that is, a torpedo 17 feet in length and 18 inches in diameter, having a radius of 4,000 yards and carrying an explosive charge of 200 pounds of gunpowder. On her cruise to Bermuda the Salmon carried a crew of 21 men, but it was demonstrated on this cruise that under actual service conditions such a submarine can be operated, in so far as navigation is concerned, by five men—two on the bridge and three in the engine room.

The Salmon is capable of a speed of 14 knots per hour when running awash or on the surface of the water and 12 knots per hour when running wholly submerged. Only three minutes is required to change from surface running by gasoline engines to submerged running by electrical power. The vessel has, on trial, dived to a depth of more than 200 feet without any sign of strain or leakage being manifest anywhere on her steel cigar-shaped body. A unique feature of the equipment of an up-to-date submarine such as the Salmon, is a double periscope whereby, when the vessel is wholly submerged the officers on board can observe all that is going on at the surface of the water. Electrical ranges are provided for cooking the meals of those on board, and there is a reserve supply of 4,800 cubic feet of air, contained in 28 tanks, so that if need be the vessel could be "sealed up" tight and remain under the surface of the water for one or two days and nights without those on board having any communication with the outside world or coming to the surface for fresh air. On the Salmon's Bermuda cruise there were on board, in addition to the officers of the American navy, Capt. Arturo Cuevas of the Chilean navy, who went for the purpose of reporting to his government on the behavior of the vessel.

Modern submarine boats are of two types, the submerged and the submersible. The submerged when in light cruising condition moves with only a small percentage of the hull above the water; the submersible cruises on the surface much like an ordinary torpedo boat, which it resembles externally. The difference in principle between the two types is slight, but in construction details it is very marked. The submerged boats are usually nearly cylindrical with pointed ends, the general shape being much like that of a Whitehead torpedo. Submergence is effected by admitting water to the ballast tanks or by means of inclined rudders, or both. Submersible boats have two hulls, one inside the other. The outer hull resembles closely that of the ordinary torpedo boat, but has as few projections as possible rising from the general outline, in order to present a smooth surface when submerged. Inside this there is a second hull of nearly circular cross-section and as large as the shape of the outer boat permits. To effect submergence water first admitted to the space between the hulls, and this brings the boat to the "awash" condition. Further submergence is effected by permitting the ballast tanks to fill.

When or by whom was built the first submarine boat will probably never be known. It is said that Alexander the Great was interested in submarine navigation, while subaqueous attacks of vessels was studied at least as early as the thirteenth or fourteenth century. M. Delepuich states that some English ships were destroyed in 1372 by fire carried under water. In the early part of the seventeenth century submarine boats were numerous, and in 1624 Cornelius Van Drebbel exhibited to King James I. on the Thames a submarine boat of his own design. By 1727 no less than fourteen types of submarines had been patented in England alone. In 1774 Day began experiments with a submarine boat at Plymouth, England, losing his life in the second submergence trial. In the following year David Bushnell built his first boat, with which Sergeant Lee attacked H. M. S. Eagle in New York harbor. Lee actually got under the ship,



THE U.S.S.
SALMON AT
HER DOCK

ED. HOWE SAYS

When on a train a country boy usually tries to act like a traveling man.

Every time we look at the baseball park in a small town somehow we can't keep from smiling.

"I am always looking for work," said Doc Robinson today, "in order to get out of its way before it strikes me."

We are never indignant over a College Cane Rush, unless it happens that some one engaged fails to get hurt.

Why do people "dress up" when they take a ride on a train? The dirtiest thing on earth is the average railroad train.

Just because your friend tells you his secrets, is no sign you are trustworthy; it only indicates that your friend talks too much.

An Atchison man spends so much time telling his troubles that there is considerable curiosity to find out when he found time to have them.

We don't object to shaking hands occasionally with farmers who come to town only four or five times a month, but we object to shaking hands with town men every time we meet them.—Atchison Globe.

OUR NURSE SAYS.

That if castor oil is beaten up with the white of an egg it is entirely tasteless and even palatable.

That if children are fed on a good simple diet, dressed in suitable clothes and given plenty of fresh air they never need drugs.

That after washing a youngster's hair it is best to dry it, when possible, out of doors in the warm, sunny air. This makes the hair glossy and gives it a fine shimmering sheen.

That pure water is the best drink for children during the hot weather. It should always be boiled, and to take away the flat taste it may be poured from one jug to another when it is cold.

That a father who will take his kiddies for country rambles and interest them in the wild flowers and bird life is giving them a valuable training in the development of their powers of observation.

UP-TO-DATE DON'TS.

Don't steal another man's good name, even if your own is worn out.

Don't bet with your wife unless you are prepared to lose whether you win or not.

Don't pattern after the busy little bee. It's the other fellow who eats the honey.

Don't look a gift horse in the mouth. Sell him for what you can get and let the other fellow look.

Don't monopolize one color in your make-up. A ruby nose spoils the effect of ruby lips.

Don't be a clam. If you must be anything of that kind, be a turtle. Then you will have a little snap about you.

Don't take the bull by the horns. Take him by the tail, and then you can let go without getting some one to help you.—Lippincott's.

A GROUP OF QUEER FACTS

The telegraphers' union has a wireless branch.

Londoners are trying to popularize wedding rings for men.

Several titled folk of England have taken up running as a fad.

Scavenging and street cleaning of London costs more than \$3,500,000 per year.

The English law prevents the shooting of game on Christmas day or Sundays.

The department of agriculture has declared war on the mistletoe as destructive to tree growth.

Only 88 per cent. of the real efficiency of a ton of coal is utilized. The remainder is wasted.

QUEER QUERIES.

How tall must a man be to be above criticism?

What is the best fertilizer to use in raising objections?

What kind of a knife is used to carve out one's destiny?

Can you settle a man's hash for him if he is a vegetarian?

What sort of a pin is used to pin one's faith to anything?

If marriages were made in heaven would a lot of old maids commit suicide?—Boston Transcript

REAL MEAN



Hoax—My wife is going to wait for me at the gates of heaven, if she's the first to go.

Joax—You shouldn't be so mean as to make her wait through all eternity, just because she made you wait occasionally.

BELIEVES IN DREAMS



Pat—Do yez belave in dreams, Molke?

Molke—Sure I do; wasn't it just last week that I dreamed that Oi lost some money and the next day the judge fined me foive dollars.

NOW AND THE FUTURE



Jack—I could follow your footsteps all my life long, dearest.

Grace—Oh! yes, you say that, but when we are married no doubt you'll walk about ten feet ahead of me, just like all other husbands.

AGAINST HER PRINCIPLES.



"Mrs. Alimony contemplates another divorce."

"I'm not surprised. She won't let any husband become permanently identified with her."

A GOOD SOLID REASON



"Why don't you believe in the spelling reform?"

"It is too much trouble to learn another dialect."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW ELDERADO



RESTAURANT IN THE NEW MINING CAMP

BITTER CREEK, 17 miles from Stewart City, British Columbia, is a new mining district that has been attracting great numbers of gold seekers, and though it has not fulfilled the high hopes raised by the first reports, a good many prospectors already have made their fortunes. There are now about 3,000 persons in the place, which is a typical western mining camp.

PENN, THE RAMBLER

Hobo Rounds Out 550,374th Mile in Beating It Into Chicago

Peregrinator, Who Never Pays Railroad Fare, Starts Southward—As-tonished Harriman by Cross-Country Achievement.

Chicago.—Penn, the Rapid Rambler, blew into Chicago the other day and announced that he had just completed his 550,374th mile of travel. To see as much of the world as this mileage indicates has cost the Rambler just \$12.77 in railroad fares. You see, the Rambler never got into the habit of paying his way when he could help it. Many a train has pulled out of Chicago since May 4, 1894, when Penn took to the road, with Penn as a passenger, but he has never appeared upon the bill of lading nor has any conductor ever collected fare from him.

Penn is a hobo de luxe. He has beaten his way over all the railroads in this country and he has ridden in and on every part of a train except the smokestack, the boilers and the bell.

He says he was born with itching feet. He is 27 years old and has been "on the bum" ever since that night in May when he jumped out of a window of his home in Pittsburgh and boarded a west-bound freight. Since that time he has been around the world three times, he says, and has crossed the United States so many times he has lost count.

He was christened Frank C. Welch, but he is known as "Penn, the Rambler," to every trainman on the continent. His sponsor appears on every water tank between New York and

FARMERS' SCHOOL ON BOAT

Cruise on Rivers of State of Washington Planned by College—Most Unique.

Portland, Ore.—Probably the most novel school ever held in this section of the United States is that to be sent out by the State College of Pullman, Wash. This will be installed on a steamboat, and will tour the inland waters of Washington, giving instruction to the farmers, live stock men and dairymen in better farming methods and scientific care of stock and orchards.

A great variety of farming demonstration apparatus will be on board the boat, which will have a two weeks' cruise. R. C. Ashby, assistant superintendent of farmers' institutes, will be in charge of the craft, and a staff of agricultural, horticultural and live stock experts will accompany him.

Two dairy cows will be carried on the boat, with a milking machine and model dairy outfit. Lectures on dairying will be given, telling of the best methods of milk production, care of dairy products and feeding problems.

There will be carried an interesting exhibit, showing the most common insect pests that attack fruit crops. Sprays will be advised for each pest; pruning methods will be illustrated, and picking and packing fruit will be shown in demonstrations.

A gasoline engine to drive farm machinery, such as the milking machine and separator, as well as the home lighting plant, will be carried on board the boat, and its use explained to the farmers. Stops will be made at the various landings along the rivers, dates being advertised in advance, and it is expected that the unique cruise will be a great success.

Students Bar Hobble Skirts.

St. Paul, Minn.—The first pronounced hobble skirt made its appearance on the University of Minnesota campus the other day. It was bound just above the ankles by a band of velvet ribbon drawn so tight that the wearer could scarcely move. In addition to stares from every one she received plenty of advice, mainly intimating that she go home and put the dress out of existence. With a red face and angry tears she made for the car line after remarking that "The students were the rudest things" and that she would never wear the dress again.

LAW TO SAVE BIRDS

Audubon Society Enlisting Many for Federal Legislation.

Prediction by Ornithologists and Conservation Congress Action Stirs Efforts to Save Feathered Tribe.

New York.—Following the recent recommendation for federal protection of migratory birds by the National Conservation congress at St. Paul, farmers, sportsmen and land owners throughout the country are today joining in a general movement to urge Uncle Sam to conserve his valuable feathered resources. Under the leadership of the National Association of Audubon Societies it is planned to enlist every man who tills an acre or carries a gun, as well as every bird lover, in this campaign for the preservation of the insect and rodent eating and game birds of the nation. Unless migratory bird life is soon made safe from one end of the country to the other by a uniform protective statute leading ornithologists predict the speedy extermination of many species.

From delegates in every section of the continent reports are being received at headquarters of the Audubon organization here which show strong sentiment for the federal bird guardianship that was unanimously made a plank in the platform of the St. Paul congress. Irrespective of party politics, it is declared that the people of every locality now stand ready to urge Congress for legislation to protect the birds now being destroyed through lack of uniformity in state laws.

The recent action of the National Conservation congress is a practical endorsement of the principles contained in the Weeks bill, now pending at Washington, which gives the federal government authority to regulate the killing of migratory game and non-game birds.

No interference with state laws for strictly resident birds would be involved in federal protection, according to authorities consulted by leaders of the movement, when the interests of the people of every section of the country would be served by proper protection of the migratory flocks upon which depend the nation's agricultural prosperity.

The National Association of Audubon Societies has succeeded in urging 27 states to protect their insect-eating birds by fairly adequate laws, but these may be changed on the impulse of any succeeding legislature. William Dutcher, president of the organization, declared that in federal protection alone lay the hope for America in preserving her commercially valuable bird species.

Fasting Reduces Weight.

Kittanning, Pa.—By fasting for four weeks William George has succeeded in reducing his weight 40 pounds. George weighed 200 pounds. For four continuous weeks he did not touch food and lived by drinking quantities of water.

WHAT MAINE OWES TO SPRUCE

Tree Long Displaced by Pine, Now Building Cities Where Once Forests Stood.

Bangor, Me.—The swarms of visitors who come to Maine in summer and the thousands of sportsmen who come in autumn bring a great deal of money into the state, and some statisticians have declared that from these two classes is derived a greater revenue than from any one of the state's great industries. But while the summer visitors and the sportsmen are a great financial help to Maine, their presence is of small importance compared with the spruce tree.

While it was the pine that made possible the once prosperous West India trade and built up Maine's shipping in the days before the Civil war, it never in all the years of its pre-eminence accomplished half so much for the land of its birth as the coarse-grained spruce. For while the pine built ships and individual fortunes had made West India rum as cheap as cider all along the seaboard, the spruce has built towns in the midst of the wilderness, like Rumford Falls and Millinocket; brought outside millions of capital to Maine and given popular literature an amazing boom.

Millinocket, on the west branch of the Penobscot, is one of the spruce towns. A few years ago it consisted of a flag station and one Indian hut. The Indian murdered a Spaniard and was sent to state's prison, and the hut was burned, leaving only the flag station and the man who tended it. Then a big paper corporation looked the ground over, saw a fine chance to make pulp, and built an immense mill. Then came the town. It is called "the magic city," because it came into existence so suddenly.

The pulp and paper mill, which eats up about 60,000,000 feet of logs yearly, employs in one capacity or another about 1,000 men, and there are in the town 2,500 people. Where bears and moose roamed a dozen years ago, there are now streets lined with stores, dwellings, schoolhouses, hotels and churches, and lighted with electricity.

When the original settler, the Indian, murdered his chance guest, the Spaniard, reporters who went up from Bangor to see about it had to make a meal on salted pig's shoulder and saleratus biscuit at the flag station of the railroad. Now they have at Mil-

linocket a hotel where the English language is considered inadequate to describe all the dishes on the dinner bill.

Today they have at Millinocket about everything in the way of conveniences that can be found in any small city, and are shipping 275 tons of paper daily, the brass band plays almost every night, prohibition has as hard luck as it has everywhere, and the spruce trees did it all.

TEXAS RAISES POLO PONIES

Bring Good Prices in Parts of Country Where Sport Is Part of Daily Program.

Midland, Tex.—Large numbers of Texas ranch raised horses are being trained as polo ponies and sold for big prices in other parts of the United States and Europe where polo playing is freely indulged in. It is claimed that the best polo ponies in the world come from Texas.

The industry of breeding and training the animals upon ranches in this section has grown rapidly during the last few years. From 175 to 200 are sold and shipped from here each year. Fancy prices are obtained in most cases. Polo is played by a number of people of this section, the Midland Polo club having a membership of 17.

Polo ponies also are extensively raised and trained in the vicinity of San Antonio, Fort Davis, and other parts of the ranch territory of the state. There are a number of polo clubs in Texas and annual tournaments are given.

Recover Valuable Book.

Paw Paw, Mich.—A copy of the Weems "Life of Washington," which Abraham Lincoln read by the light of a tallow candle, has been recovered from a paper mill at Kalamazoo by E. Salesburg of this place. Salesburg loaned the volume, worth \$2,000, to Prof. J. O'Leary of the local schools and in some way it was placed among a pile of discarded books and papers and sold to a ragman. In the paper mill it was discovered by an employee sorting rags, who sold it to a Kalamazoo man for almost nothing. Salesburg recovered it from this man, paying him \$50.

ROSE GRAFTING REQUIRES ATTENTION TO DETAILS

Like Most of Greenhouse Work, Much Care Must Be Devoted to the Little Things—Three Good Plans Illustrated.

Grafting, like lots of other greenhouse work, must be started properly and much attention must be paid to every detail of the work. To start with, good manetti stocks must be procured and we much prefer the English manetti to any other, principally because the stocks are better rooted and the wood is much firmer than the French stock, although we have had excellent results using the latter. The stocks should be potted into 2½-inch pots, care being taken to pot firmly, using a compost of good rose soil, the same as one would use for potting off rooted cuttings, says Gardening Magazine. Soil three parts, manure one part and, if the soil is rather heavy, a little sharp sand to quicken the root action will be suitable. If the stocks are extra well rooted, it may be advisable to snip off the tips of the roots, but the potting will be rather slow any way and it is best to pot them with all the roots that can be left on them; never chop them off short. After potting, place the plants in a cool house at a temperature of 50 degrees, or at least enough of them to fill the grafting case—the others can be heeled in a cold frame or house that is free from frost and potted up when needed. Give the plants a thorough watering and syringe the tops twice a day.

It is a good plan to have two knives for the work, one to shape the scions and one to cut the manetti with. Both should be very sharp, so as to leave a perfectly smooth cut. The manetti stocks should have the eyes swelled

needed, so that the case can be quickly filled. Take the scions and trim the foliage, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3; also make the starting cut, see Fig. 2, making the same slant when cutting the manetti. Cut the manetti as close to the pot as it can be tied easily. If the scion and the manetti match perfectly all around, these will make the

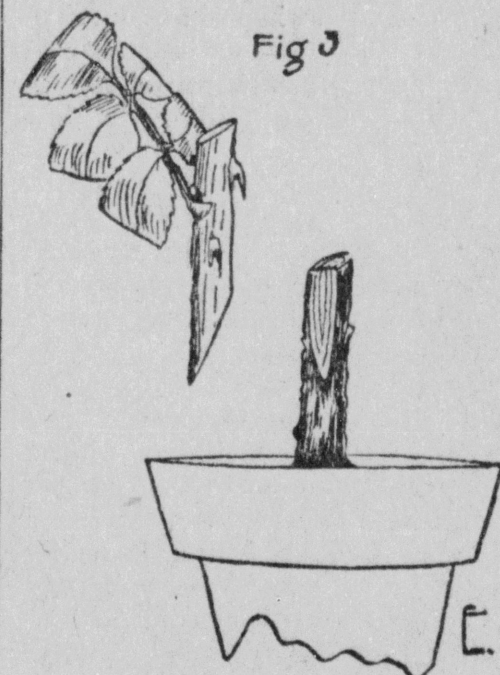


Fig. 3.—Side Grafting for Use With Small Scions and Large Stocks.

best plants, especially for planting purposes, as once they are firmly united, they are not so easily broken. Still it isn't possible to match all of the wood perfectly, nor is it absolutely necessary. If the scion has the same slant as the manetti and fits nicely on one side and covers two-thirds of the cut on the manetti it will gradually grow over, as the plants increase in size.

PACK APPLES WITH CARE

Woman Teaches Man Useful Lesson on Care of Fruit—Put Everything in Neat Appearing Packages.

(By JOHN JENNINGS.)

I learned a lesson from a woman farmer a couple of years ago and it cost me a bit of money too, but it was well worth the price. I took a big wagon load of apples, about 30 bushels, to town and they were pretty good apples too, but I did not sort or pack them in barrels. They were carefully placed in the wagon box which was lined with straw and they looked very good to me. I held out for \$1.00 a bushel all around but could not get it and rather than cut the price, and being a bit sore beside, I started back home with the load. A mile out of town I was overtaken by a woman neighbor and who had sold out clean before noon and on telling her my troubles, she looked the apples over carefully and offered me 90 cents a bushel which I accepted. We changed wagons and she drove off home.

The next day I went to town with some curiosity to see how she disposed of the fruit and I must say I not only had my curiosity satisfied but was greatly surprised and somewhat chagrined as well. My neighbor had sorted the apples into three classes; the prime ones she had polished with a cloth and wrapped in paper and packed in boxes each holding a bushel; the seconds were packed in boxes without paper and the culls were packed in barrels; the top layers being carefully assorted. She had no difficulty in disposing of the entire lot before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As she climbed into her wagon to start home I casually inquired "how did you come out on the apples?" "Oh, pretty well," she replied, and then after a moment's hesitation she added, "I don't mind telling you just what I got for them; the entire lot brought \$38.50. You know they are the same apples you sold me last night and I only improved them with a little elbow grease and some care in packing. See the point?" and she drove off with a twinkle in her eye.

As I drove home it didn't take much figuring to tell me that this woman had made a net profit of \$11.50 over night on my load of apples by methods which were as open to me as to her or anybody else. I made up my mind then, that hereafter I would spare no pains to put my apples and everything else I sell in the most attractive shape possible before taking it to market. My wife laughed at me when I told her the story but she took the lesson just as I did and now instead of sending her eggs to town in a tin pail, they go packed in paper boxes holding two dozen each and every egg is stamped with the date on which it was laid. She gets an average of 3 cents a dozen more than she did before. Her butter instead of being sent to market in rolls is now made into molded bricks wrapped in paper bearing the name of our farm. The last lot she sold actually brought 5 cents per pound over the market. All of our potatoes and vegetables of every kind are now sent to market in neat clean boxes and the better price we obtain pays handsomely for the time and work expended.

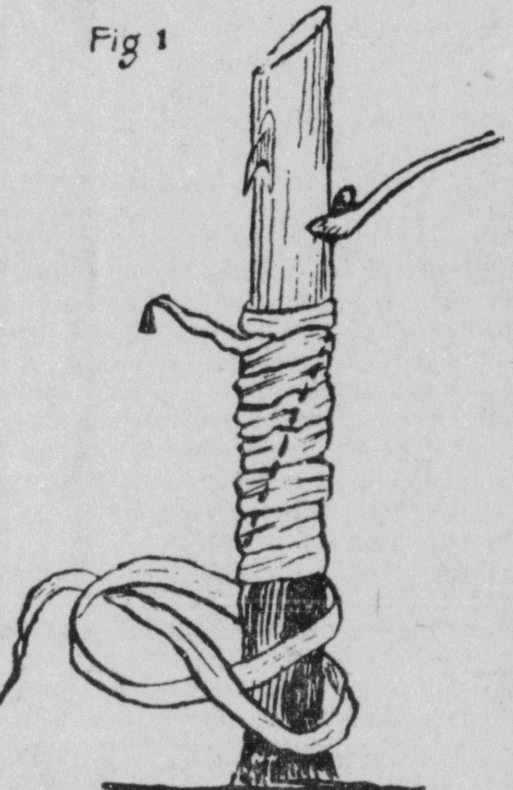


Fig 1.—Scion in Position and Wrapped With Loose Strand of Raffia Ready to Tighten.

and root action should just be starting so as to be sure that the sap has started to flow. This may be determined by knocking out a plant here and there and if a few white root tips are seen the stocks are ready to work. Select a shaded part of the house and fill a large crock with cool, fresh water to place the scions in, also two shallow pans to place the scions into after shaping them. Cut some raffia into lengths from 12 to 14 inches, split the strands and dip a bunch of these in water to soften them. We are now ready to take the scions. The best wood for this purpose is an extra eye, left purposely on a stem where a flower has been cut. This, of course, shortens the stem an inch or so, but it pays to sacrifice our flower stems a little in order to procure the best

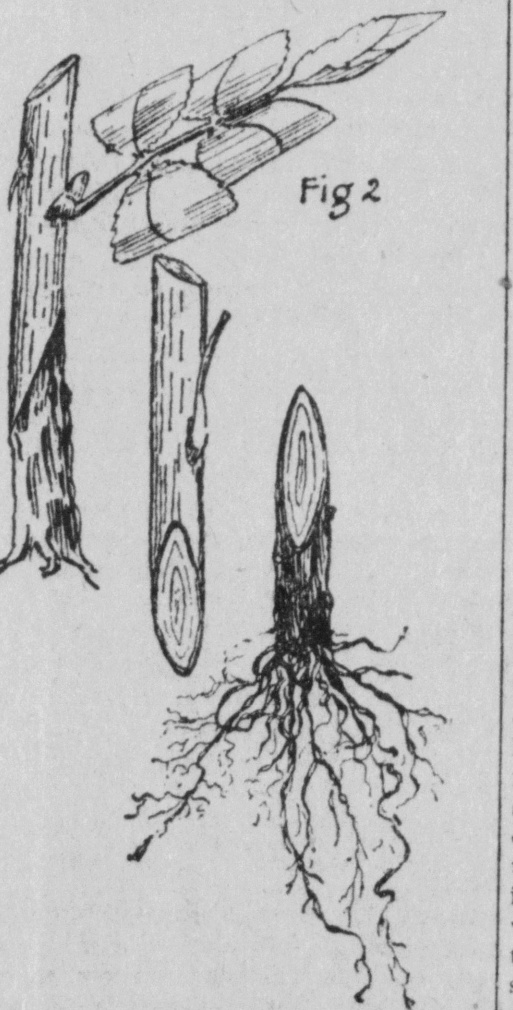


Fig. 2.—Stock Prepared for Grafting and Scions Before and After Preparation.

scions obtainable. Never take any wood that is streaked or otherwise off color, and do not take off more wood than can be handled while quite fresh. After removing the scions place them in the jar of fresh water and fill several jars with the manetti. Place them where they will be within easy reach. Right here it may be best to state that all the help one can get together to handle the work quickly is

FROM THE PENCIL'S POINT.

And many a female hairdresser dyes a spinster.

Don't blame a woman for putting on airs in hot weather.

Lots of husbands bring home flowers to their wives—in novels.

A man never loses anything by fastening a muzzle on his temper.

It's awfully hard for some people to be both good and interesting.

The man who swaggers is almost as disgusting as the woman who struts.

It isn't always safe to pin your faith to the man with a big diamond pin.

The man who is on the level is often compelled to make an uphill fight.

There is plenty of room at the top—but high altitudes make most people dizzy.

The patience and unselfishness of a really good woman cannot be equaled by the best man on earth.

It's as easy for a man to promise a woman to give up smoking on the day she marries him as it is for him to begin again the day after.

THOUGHTS OF HOUSEWIFE

The good deed in my head availeth little unless I will put it on foot.

Love covereth a multitude of sins, and indifference in little things may cover up much love.

When trying to iron out domestic wrinkles, have a care that you do not scorch out someone's good nature.

Short tempers and long faces are the rule when you would rule your household with rules.

If clubs club more nerve force out of you than brain force into you, you may some time want to club yourself for belonging to clubs.

Hold up the mirror to nature, that is the nature of your husband, and you cannot always hold down his tendency to hold off from holding you in his confidence.

Domestic equilibrium generally depends on the correct balance of the whole matrimonial sketch. When the atmosphere of love is rarefied by the superheating of tempers, a cold current of resentment may flow in to fill the vacuum, and sometimes the result is a cyclone of indignation fatal to the affections.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A man doesn't mind being abused because of his wealth.

Few things are as expensive as those we try to get for nothing.

It's awfully hard for some people to be both good and interesting.

A man is apt to be either his own best friend or his own worst enemy.

Marriage teaches a man lots of things he wouldn't have believed from hearsay.

The difference between fame and notoriety is that notoriety commonly lasts longer.

Avoid those who are always wanting to borrow money—and those who have none to lend.

Vanity makes a man think that everybody else thinks as much of him as he thinks of himself.

Walking is said to be the best exercise for brain workers—and a lot of brain workers can't afford to do anything else.—Chicago News.

LIFE WAVES.

Bravery is the quality that wins a battle. Courage that faces misfortune with a smile.

If cooking were taught instead of Latin, we would not be a nation of dyspeptics.

An executive is a man who can get the most work from others without setting an active example.

A man with the qualities of a king is obnoxious, but a king with the qualities of a man is believed.

The law sometimes moves so slowly that it loses its momentum.—Philadelphia Evening Times.

MUSINGS OF THE OFFICE BOY

Busy days depend altogether on who the caller is.

And, too, a soft answer turneth a man's head.

Some things go without saying, but not with book agents.

I pity the kid who ain't got grandmothers enough to last the season out.

A man may not be as big a fool as he looks and still be a bigger one than he or her be.—Boston Herald.



HELD UP AS A MODEL

of fine dental work is that done by Dr. B. S. Shinness. Every operation, no matter how trivial apparently every part of the mechanical work, is attended to by an expert and results are correspondingly gratifying. You are invited to call for examination and estimate of charges for necessary work.

Dr. B. S. Shinness

We can sell you a Suit of Clothes, Hat, Shoes, Suspenders, Underwear and Shirt as nice and at the same price a suit alone will cost you somewhere else. The reason is we make less profit

Fair Bargain Store

First Corner West of Interurban Station

DONOT FORGET

That I handle all kinds of feed, including bran, shorts, hominy hearts, cracked corn, threshed oats, corn and feed meal.

I sell the best of bread meal, Graham flour, rye flour and wheat flour.

All grades of coal, forked and cleaned thoroughly before delivered.

G. H. ANDERSON

Phone 353. N. Chestnut St.

New Furniture Store

I have a stock of the finest Furniture in the city at prices that are right at my new store on South Chestnut St. SPECIAL PRICES ON DAVENPORTS.

A. H. Droege

H. LETT, M. D. C.

Veterinary Surgeon

111 W. Third St., SEYMOUR.
Phones—New 643 and 644, Old 97 and 80.

Mrs. Edythe Hickey Cordes

INSTRUCTOR IN
VOICE AND ON PIANO
117 East Fourth Street

KINDIG BROS. ARCHITECTS

AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Home Office W. 7th St.
Phone No. 672. SEYMOUR, IND.

We Have a Large Amount of Money to Loan on Chattel Mortgages.
Money Loaned on Household Furniture, Also on Horses and Vehicles.

L. E. MOSELEY, Seymour.

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Carpenters-Contractors
BUILDING AND REPAIRING
New work—hard wood floors a specialty
SPEAR & HAGEL
630 N. Chestnut St., Seymour, Ind.

U. G. Miller

Dealer in All Kinds of
Coal, Lime, Cement, Etc.
Office and Coal Yards Corner Tipton St. and Jeffersonville Ave.

W. H. BURKLEY

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
and LOANS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM

Embodies Substantial Principles of Constructive Government.

We, the republicans of Indiana, declare our determined support of those great policies for the common good developed under Theodore Roosevelt and bearing his name, and we demand that they be given effect in legislation and administration.

We believe in a protective tariff, measured by the difference between the cost of production here and abroad. This is fair to American manufacturers; less than this is unjust to American laborers; more is unjust to American consumers. That difference should be ascertained with the utmost speed and effective legislation enacted accordingly.

We demand the immediate creation of a genuine, permanent, nonpartisan tariff commission with ample powers and definite duties fixed by the law itself.

We believe with President McKinley in his last tariff utterance, that "the period of exclusiveness is past," and we heartily favor the republican policy of reciprocity first announced by Blaine, and later advocated by McKinley.

We demand comprehensive laws for the conservation of our natural resources, and especially that the coal deposits of Alaska shall be kept the property of the nation, to be developed only under lease and payment of just royalties to the government.

In times of war, or any other emergency, when ordinary forms of taxation are not enough for the needs of the government, the nation should have the constitutional power to tax incomes. We heartily favor an amendment to the constitution giving congress this power.

We favor such limitation of the power of injunction as will not imperil the liberty of any man without notice and hearing.

We favor national legislation which will end child slavery in the factories, mines and sweatshops throughout the land.

We favor just and liberal pensions to all deserving soldiers and to the widows and orphans of those who are dead. Every general pension law now on the statute books was placed there by a republican congress. We believe the time has come for the enactment of what is known as the dollar-a-day pension plan for the relief of the necessities of civil war veterans.

We heartily approve the records made by our present republican state officials.

We point with pride to the long list of effective and salutary laws that have been enacted by republican legislatures. We have always been the friend of organized labor. We created a labor commission. We provided for factory inspection. We established trade schools. We enacted wise laws for the control of child labor. We enacted model statutes providing for nonpartisan control of the state's charitable, benevolent and penal institutions. We created a railroad commission. We placed private banking under state supervision and regulation. We have taken the people's money from under political control and distributed it impartially under the public depository law, and provided that the interest on money shall accrue to the public benefit. We enacted laws safeguarding the public health and meeting in all respects the just expectation of the most prosperous and progressive of American commonwealths.

We recognize that no president in our history ever began his administration with such universal favor and good will as did William Howard Taft, few men have entered the presidency with such extraordinary training. As collector of internal revenue, prosecuting attorney, Judge of a state court, solicitor general, federal judge, governor of the Philippines, secretary of war, builder of the Panama canal, regenerator of Cuba—each period of official activity immediately following another for his entire adult life—he brought to the discharge of the great duties of the presidency broad executive experiences and grasp of governmental affairs. We endorse his administration and pledge to him our support in any efforts to secure the enactment of progressive legislation.

The spirit of the times demands not only wise policies and sound principles, but clean, vigilant, brave and sincere men in public office. We endorse and applaud the splendid record of our senior senator, and especially his record in the last session of congress, which deserves the unqualified approval of all the people of the state. With pride and confidence we make a solemn pledge to the people that a republican legislature will return to the senate of the United States this man, whose name is synonymous with victory—Albert J. Beveridge.

Resolved, That the eagle be adopted as the emblem of the Republican party in Indiana.

EDWIN M. LEE

Chairman Indiana Republican Committee Sees Victory in Sight.



THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION OUT

The President Calls Attention to Objects of Gratitude.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Thanksgiving day will be celebrated on Thursday, Nov. 24. President Taft's formal Thanksgiving proclamation reads as follows:

By the President of the United States of America: A proclamation. This year of 1910 is drawing to a close. The records of population and harvests, which are the index of progress, show vigorous national growth and the health and prosperous well-being of our communities throughout this land and in our possessions beyond the seas. These blessings have not descended upon us in restricted measure, but overflow and abound. They are the blessings and bounty of God.

We continue to be at peace with the rest of the world. In all essential matters our relations with other peoples are harmonious, with an ever-growing reality of friendliness and depth of recognition of mutual dependence. It is especially to be noted that during the past year great progress has been achieved in the cause of arbitration and the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, president of the United States of America, in accordance with the wise custom of this government, do appoint Thursday, Nov. 24, 1910, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, enjoining the people upon that day to meet in their churches for the praise of the Almighty God and to return heartfelt thanks to him for all his goodness and loving kindness.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

W. H. TAFT.

By the President, Alva A. Adee, acting secretary of state.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Women of Pittsburg will tomorrow hold a mock election for governor of Pennsylvania.

Jacques Kreuger, an actor, who fell from the flies of the Detroit opera house last Wednesday, died Sunday.

General Pino Guerra, head of the Cuban army, who was recently the victim of a would-be assassin, continues to improve.

In all the principal churches of the Dallas diocese prayers were said Sunday for rain to break the Texas drought and the water famine.

Unable to make a choice between two lovers, Lulu Taylor, aged seventeen, of Cadillac, Mich., locked herself in a room and took poison.

Nine blue-blooded horses perished in a \$150,000 fire which swept through the big stables attached to Durland's riding academy at New York.

Bishop Cranston of Washington delivered a sermon at Baltimore Sunday in which he scored the promoters of the aviation meet for flying there on Sunday.

Anton Schwartz, president of the Bernheimer & Schwartz Brewing company of New York, despondent over the death of a son, shot and killed himself.

Mrs. Sarah Hatterson, great-granddaughter of King Philip, a noted Indian chief of colonial days, is dead from old age at her home at Worcester, Mass., aged ninety-two years.

Lack of employment and no prospects of getting any caused Lafayette Maddock, twenty-five years old, of Holmesburg, Pa., to shoot and kill himself as he sat in a trolley car with the girl whom he expected to marry.

BALDWIN SPEARS Stock Company

Majestic Theatre
ONE WEEK NOV. 7
COMMENCING

FOURTEEN PEOPLE--ROYALTY PLAYS

Opening Play 'Cloverdale'

FOUR BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS

Prices: 10, 20 and 30cts.

LADIES FREE OPENING NIGHT ONLY

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

James Montgomery, of Sulphur Springs, is moving to Seymour to work in the spoke factory.

Marion Peek is home from Noblesville, where he traded a Salt Creek farm for Noblesville property.

Frank Pfaffenberger from north of Seymour, has moved to Charles Derr's place in Redding township.

Rev. Jacob Allinger of Bedford, filled his appointment at White Creek yesterday and this morning went home to vote.

L. L. Bartlett was called to Louisville this morning by the dangerous illness of Mrs. Omer Boone, an aunt of Mrs. Bartlett. The latter has been in Louisville the past week.

Superintendent J. E. Linke, and son, Robert went to Clifford, Bartholomew county this morning to attend the funeral of his cousin, Julius Norton, who was a prominent grain dealer there.

Jacob Rich, of Jeffersonville in renewing his subscription to the Weekly Republican, says, "a paper which is a weekly visitor to me and which is as welcome as a visitor, bringing my old neighborhood news to me which I appreciate very greatly."

The Laurel street school was closed this morning for three weeks. Occasionally a case of diphtheria has developed there this fall, and it was decided to close the school until all danger of further infection should be removed.

Largest Sailer Wrecked.

London, Nov. 7.—The five-masted ship Preussen, the largest sailing vessel in the world, lies wrecked in Crab Bay, Dover, where she is pounding on the rocks in a fierce southwest gale. Her crew are still aboard, it being impossible on account of the heavy sea, to reach her.

Tree Fell on Boy.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7.—Claude Poomes, aged fifteen, was crushed to death at Early Times, Ky., when a heavy oak tree which three companions were sawing down fell upon the ad. He was the main support of a widowed mother.

Republican Want Ads Pay.

A MOVEMENT TO STOP CROOKED MEASURES

Indiana Food and Drug Commissioner's Complaint.

Indianapolis, Nov. 7.—H. E. Barnard, state food and drug commissioner, will ask the next legislature to pass a law regulating weights and measures. Mr. Barnard has found that many food products, prepared by the large corporations and by packers generally, are short in weight. Nine of fifteen sample one-half pounds of butter purchased recently by F. W. Tucker, state food inspector, were found to be short in weight.

Mr. Barnard explained the value of a law regulating weights and measures and providing penalties for its violation.

"Suppose," he said, "you purchase a can of syrup, advertised to contain one quart, and find that you got, not one quart, but seven gills. There is no law in Indiana by which the canning company or the grocer can be punished. We propose to protect the people against this injustice."

The Indiana state food and drug commissioner has tried in vain to obtain from the federal government a set of weights and measures. In a letter received from Louis A. Fischer, chief of the division of weights and measures of the bureau of standards, Mr. Barnard was informed that Indiana received a set in 1847 and a set of metric standards in 1876, and that they had been lost. Mr. Fischer said a federal inspector visited Terre Haute and Indianapolis a year ago and found no trace of the early standards.

He declared it not to the credit of a state to lose a set of weights and measures costing more than \$1,000. By an act of congress the bureau of standards is prohibited from supplying more than one set of standards to a single state.

The enforcement of a law against short weights will save the people of Indiana thousands of dollars annually, Mr. Barnard declared. The enactment of such a law is the next step to be taken in the crusade against unscrupulous packers, canners and retailers.

What He Would Do.

"Always remember, boys," admonished the Sunday school teacher, "never harbor a spirit of revenge. Now, for example, John Thompson, if Arthur Smith struck you what should you do?"

"I'm 'it me!" cried the indignant youngster. "Why, miss, if 'e attempted it I'd put his ears back an' make a runnin' dog of 'im!"—London Mail.

Some Country Store Prices

That You Can't Resist—Store Full of Other Bargains Equally as Great.

Sour Pickles just opened, per dozen - 5c
Fancy Howe Cranberries, per quart - 8c
New Comb Honey, per 1 lb. crate - 18c
Irish Potatoes, per bushel - 65c
Cream Cheese, per lb - 17½c
New Sorghum in bbls, per gallon - 57c
Black Pepper absolutely pure, grain or ground 1 lb.15c
Fancy Head Cabbage, per 100 lb. - 85c
New crop Rolled Oats in bulk, 3 lb. for - 10c
Fancy Large Celery, per bunch - 3c
\$2.50 Wool Sweaters, each - \$1.98
New Club Loaded Shells 12 and 16 Guage, box - 39c
Winchester Repeater Smokeless Shells, box - 53c
Don't fail to get one of our \$1 Handled Axes for - 49c

RAY R. KEACH

East Second Street, First Door West of Interurban Station Seymour, Ind.

Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company.

In Effect September 11, 1910.	
Northbound Cars Lv. Seymour	Southbound Cars Ar. Seymour
7:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
8:10 a. m.	7:52 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	8:53 a. m.
9:17 a. m.	9:10 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	9:53 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	10:53 a. m.
11:17 a. m.	11:10 a. m.
12:00 a. m.	11:53 a. m.
1:00 p. m.	12:53 p. m.
1:17 p. m.	1:13 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	1:53 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	2:53 p. m.
3:17 p. m.	3:33 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	4:10 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	4:53 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	5:53 p. m.
6:17 p. m.	6:10 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	6:53 p. m.
8:17 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	8:53 p. m.
10:45 p. m.	9:53 p. m.
11:55 p. m.	11:35 p. m.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE TRACTION COMPANY.



In effect May 10, 1910.
Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watonsville Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 5:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at 6:00, 9:00, 10:00 a. m. 12:00 m., *1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, *9:00, *11:00 p. m.

Express service daily except Sunday between Seymour, Jeffersonville, Louisville, New Albany and all intermediate points.

Express service given on local passenger cars

* Runs as far as Scottsburg only.

For rates and further information see agents, or official time folders in all cars.

GENERAL OFFICES, Scottsburg, Indiana.

Southern Indiana Railway Company.

NORTH BOUND.			
Daily—	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lv Seymour	6:40 am	11:40 am	5:05 pm
Lv Bedford	7:58 am	1:00 pm	6:25 pm
Lv Odon	9:07 am	2:08 pm	7:34 pm
Lv Ellettsville	9:17 am	2:18 pm	7:44 pm
Lv Beecher	9:33 am	2:35 pm	7:59 pm
Lv Linton	9:48 am	2:48 pm	8:14 pm
Lv Jasper	10:12 am	3:12 pm	8:38 pm
Ar Tr. Haute	11:05 am	4:05 pm	9:30 pm
No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 5:00 a.m., arrives at Seymour 6:40 p.m. daily except Sunday.			

SOUTH BOUND.

Daily—			
No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Lv Tr. Haute	6:00 am	11:10 am	5:35 pm
Lv Jasper	6:54 am	12:04 pm	6:29 pm
Lv Linton	7:18 am	12:28 pm	6:53 pm
Lv Beecher	7:30 am	12:40 pm	7:05 pm
Lv Ellettsville	7:45 am	12:55 pm	7:20 pm
Lv Odon	7:55 am	1:05 pm	7:34 pm
Lv Bedford	8:12 am	2:22 pm	8:48 pm
Ar Seymour	10:25 am	3:35 pm	10:00 pm
No. 25 mixed leaves Seymour for Westport at 2:50 p.m., arrives at Westport 4:35 a.m., daily except Sunday.			

For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or H. F. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A. Great Building, Terre Haute.

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of INSURANCE

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